

CELOTEX

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Structural Insulation

AND OTHER BUILDING PRODUCTS



THE CELOTEX
CORPORATION
Chicago 3, Illinois

INDEX

Page

Properties of Celotex* Structural Insulation	2, 3
Celotex ²⁵ / ₃₂ -in. Insulating Sheathing	4
Specification—Wall Sheathing	5
Specification—Insulating Pitched Roofs	6
Specification—Celotex ¹ / ₂ -in. Asphalted Building Board	6
Celotex Insulating Lath	7
Specification—Plaster Base	8
Celotex Interior Finish Products	9, 10
Celotex Building Board and Lath for Sound Insulation	10
Specification—Celotex Tile Board	11
Specification—Celotex Finish Plank	12
Specification—Celotex Building Board and Beveled Interior Board	13
Specification—Covering Celotex Building Board with Plastic Paint and Wall Coverings	14
Decoration of Celotex Interior Finish Products	14
Celotex Cemesto*	15
Application—Roof Decks	16
Application—Exterior Walls	17, 18
Application—Interior Partitions	19
Post and Panel Residential Construction	20
Celo-Block Cold Storage Insulation	21
Celotex Roof Insulation	22
Specifications—Insulating Flat Roofs	22, 23
Celotex Celo-Siding*	24
Celotex Rock Wool Products	24
Celotex Hard Board Products	25
Celotex Asphalt Roofing Products	26
Celotex Flexcell* Expansion Joint	27
Flexcell* Vibration Isolation	27

OTHER CELOTEX BUILDING PRODUCTS

CELOTEX ACOUSTICAL MATERIALS—See Section 11a.

CELOTEX GYPSUM PRODUCTS—See Section 12b.

INSULATING SIDINGS—Rigid, asphalt-treated sidings made from Ferox*-treated cane fibre board. Brick and stone patterns, granule-surfaced.

CELOCRETE* LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE—An expanded blast furnace slag aggregate graded for making precast lightweight building units, for lightweight monolithic concrete for structural floors and roofs, for floor and roof fill, for fireproofing structural steel, for wall sections, etc.

CELOTEX TRAFFIC TOP*—An extremely wear-resistant cane fibre insulation board, impregnated with selected bitumens by a special process. It is designed for use as a surfacing over built-up roofing, play courts, ramps, terraces, recreation rooms, and other similar surfaces subject to foot traffic. Available only in Eastern sections of the United States.

DISTRIBUTION

Celotex Products are marketed nationally through dealers. Stocks are maintained in all principal cities in the United States and in most foreign countries. Celotex Roof Insulation is available also through reliable roofing contractors everywhere. Acoustical materials are available through franchised distributors.

SERVICE

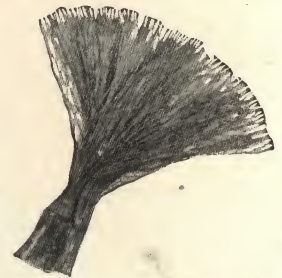
The Celotex Corporation maintains an Architects' Sales Service Department which is available for consultation.

Celotex Structural Insulation Products are made from bagasse, the tough fibre of sugar cane after the sugar has been extracted. Cane fibre is an ideal basic material for manufacturing strong, rigid insulation board products because the individual fibres are unusually long, tough, strong, and resilient and are highly resistant to deterioration. Due to climatic conditions and processing methods, Louisiana bagasse has superior qualities not found in sugar cane fibre produced elsewhere.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

The cane fibres are first cooked and repeatedly washed. The cooking dissolves all sugar and other soluble matter and the washings remove it. The clean fibres are then chemically treated (water-proofed) so that the entire board throughout its thickness is highly water resistant.

Next the fibres are treated against dry rot and termites by the patented Ferox* process (see page 3). While still wet they are then firmly felted, or interwoven (without the addition of adhesives), and fabricated into continuous boards 12 ft. wide and more than 1,000 ft. long. The wet board passes through driers heated to 350° F. or more, drying the board and resulting in a sterile product.



Bagasse, the Source of Celotex Cane Fibre Products

PROPERTIES

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY—The insulating value of Celotex cane fibre board products varies with use and has been established by many nationally known laboratories (U. S. Bureau of Standards, Illinois Institute of Technology, and others) and meets the requirements set up in A.S.T.M., Federal Specifications, and U. S. Dept. of Commerce Commercial Standards.

TOUGHNESS—A quality of Celotex fibre board products which has advantages in application and shipment is its toughness or resistance to fracture. This characteristic has been measured by means of the Izod type impact machine described in A.S.T.M. designation D256-43T. This test consists of a pendulum swinging through its arc to break a small sample of material and recording the amount of energy expended. Izod tests conducted by Robert W. Hunt Company indicate a high degree of toughness for Celotex Fibre Board Products.

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH—There are two conditions of compressive strength involved in actual practice:

1. The per cent reduction in thickness under load.
2. The per cent reduction in thickness after removing load.

The following table shows the reduction in thickness of Celotex cane fibre board under various load intensities, and the "come-back" upon removing the load. The tests were made by Robert W. Hunt & Company.

Pressure lb. per sq. in.	Per cent Reduction in thickness under load	Per cent Reduction in thickness after removing load
5	1.14	0.62
10	2.44	1.09
20	4.30	1.76
40	8.86	3.16
100	19.22	7.82

NAILING STRENGTH—When standard 1½ in. galvanized roofing nails are spaced 3 in. apart and ⅜ in. away from the edge (recommended Standard Practice) a Celotex Building Board joint will sustain a pull of 750 lb. per ft. of joint before the board pulls away from the nail. This is based on ½ in. Celotex Building Board; greater pulls would be sustained by greater thicknesses.

MOISTURE RESISTANCE—All Celotex cane fibre products are thoroughly processed for water resistance during manufacture by means of a chemical treatment. However, Celotex cane fibre products are not recommended where they will come in direct contact with a hydrostatic head without the additional protection of a bituminous waterproofing course, consisting of alternate layers of saturated roofing felt and asphalt or pitch.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION—The linear expansion and contraction of Celotex cane fibre products due to temperature changes is practically nil. The linear expansion of Celotex cane fibre board as the result of moisture changes is only 15/100 of one per cent for a change from 35 per cent to 70 per cent in the relative humidity.

FEROX* PROCESS—The Ferox process (patented), used in the manufacture of all Celotex cane fibre products, is a method whereby the individual fibres, in their wet state before formation into a board, are coated with a chemical complex which is toxic to fungi, termites and other cellulose destroying organisms. This chemical complex in no way alters the physical properties or utility of the finished products. The Ferox-processed Celotex cane fibre product presents no hazards to humans or domestic animals.

TERMITE RESISTANCE—The Ferox* process was originally developed for Celotex cane fibre products sold in tropical countries in order to positively protect the

materials against termites. Laboratory tests as well as hundreds of field tests in the tropics have shown that Ferox-treated products are effectively protected against termite attack.

DRY ROT RESISTANCE—The Ferox* process effectively protects against attack by dry rot fungi, making Celotex cane fibre products especially suited for use where moisture collects and does not readily evaporate (e.g., roof sheathing, roof insulation) and in buildings where high humidities exist (e.g., textile mills).

RODENT AND VERMIN RESISTANCE—Celotex cane fibre products contain no food for squirrels, rats, mice or other rodents or vermin. Rodents will only attack a Celotex cane fibre board when food or water on the opposite side attracts them, in which case they may gnaw a hole through it as they would through plaster, wood or even concrete. When this occurs it will be noted that the fibres are left lying at the hole and are not eaten.

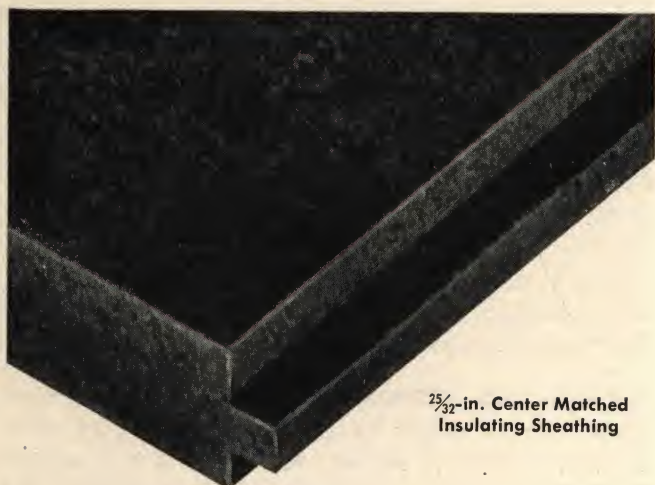
FIRE RETARDANT—Celotex cane fibre does not flame readily like wood, because it contains no pitch or resins. Its heat insulating value retards the spread of fire and tends to confine fire to the space in which it originates. It is used normally in large sheets and thus presents few cracks or open joints through which flame can pass and ignite the edges of the material or reach more combustible material beyond. Celotex cane fibre weighs only a third to a quarter as much as wood and generates correspondingly less heat.

DURABILITY—The life-of-the-building permanency of Celotex cane fibre products is due to (1) the natural decay-resistance of cellulose fibre, (2) Ferox* process protection against dry rot, other fungi, and termites, and (3) the moisture-resistance of the treated fibres.

WORKABILITY—Celotex cane fibre board is easily cut, carved, grooved and otherwise worked with ordinary wood-working tools with keen cutting edges. Special cutting knives and grooving planes have been developed by the Stanley Company and other tool makers for beveling, grooving and cutting Celotex Building Board to leave clean, smooth surfaces. Celotex Building Board may be sanded, stained, painted, lacquered, nailed and glued or cemented, making it one of the most facile materials used in building construction.

WEIGHT—The weight of Celotex cane fibre products varies according to the density. The shipping weights per sq. ft. of some of these products are: ½ in. Building Board—.77 lb., ½ in. Interior Finish—.8 lb., ⅜ in. Sheathing—1.36 lb., ½ in. Insulating Lath—.73 lb., and ½ in. Regular Roof Insulation—.66 lb.

CELOTEX INSULATING SHEATHING



25/32-in. Center Matched Insulating Sheathing

DESCRIPTION

Celotex Insulating Sheathing is an asphalted cane fibre product designed to be used as a wall sheathing in frame construction in combination with various types of exterior finish, such as wood siding, wood shingles, stucco, or brick veneer. Building paper is not required where Celotex Sheathing is used on walls except under stucco. (Under F.H.A. Specifications sheathing paper may be omitted over Celotex Sheathing when wood siding is used, but is required for other exterior surfacing materials applied over this or other types of sheathing.) Also recommended as roof boarding on pitched roofs with wood stripping or solid wood sheathing. Celotex Sheathing is integrally moisture-resistant and treated against dry rot by the patented Ferox process. In addition it is given a weather-proofing surface treatment—both sides and all edges being coated by means of a surface impregnation of asphalt. See details below for recommended uses.

TYPES AND SIZES

BIG BOARD—For vertical application, with long dimension parallel to framing members. 4 ft. wide x 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long by 25/32 in. thick. Square edges.

CENTER MATCHED—For horizontal application, with long edges at right angles to framing. 2 ft. wide x 8 ft. long x 25/32 in. thick. Tongue and groove on long edges.

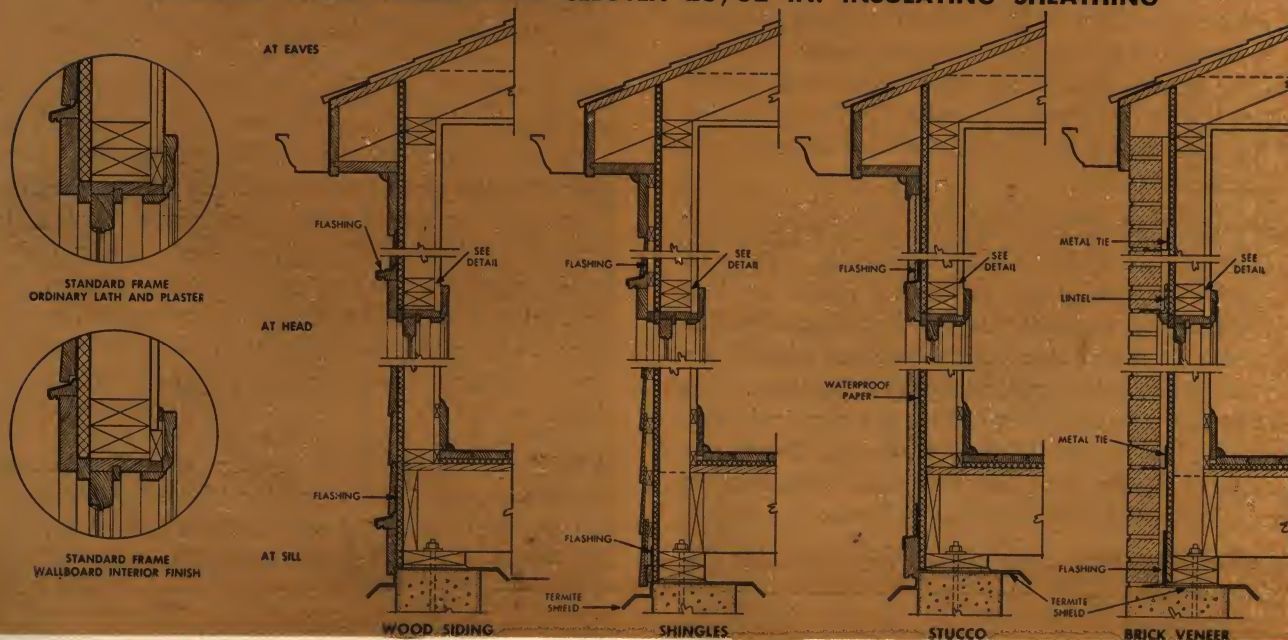
ASPHALTED BUILDING BOARD—4 ft. wide x 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft. long x 1/2 in. thick. Square edges.

STRUCTURAL STRENGTH

Tests conducted by Robert W. Hunt Co., Columbia University, and other recognized testing laboratories show that 4-ft. wide Celotex Insulating Sheathing exceeds the bracing strength of horizontal wood sheathing with let-in bracing, and is approximately the same as diagonal wood sheathing. Partial results taken from such tests are shown below:

Type of Sheathing (4 ft. x 8 ft. panels)	Applied Loads (in lbs.)	Lateral Displacement (in inches)
N.C. Pine Sheathing 1 in. x 8 in. (nominal) T&G applied horizontally	1600 2700 (max.)	3.10 7.90
N.C. Pine Sheathing 1 in. x 8 in. (nominal) T&G applied diagonally	1625 2800 6540 (max.)	.10 .27 3.20
Celotex Sheathing 25/32 in. thick applied as a continuous sheet	1640 2700 6530 8920 (max.)	.10 .20 .90 2.00
1/2 In. Celotex Asphalted Building Board (8 ft. x 12 ft. panel)	1500 2000 3100 (max.)	.28 .45 2.22

EXTERIOR WALL INSULATION—CELOTEX 25/32 IN. INSULATING SHEATHING



SPECIFICATION NO. 1—Exterior Wall Insulation 25/32 in. Insulating Sheathing

10a
4a

NOTE: Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.

NOTE: Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work.

NOTE: For 1/2 in. Asphalted Building Board used as Sheathing, see Specification No. 3, page 6.

(1) SCOPE OF WORK

The carpenter contractor shall sheath all exterior walls from tops of foundation to underside of roof sheathing at the eaves, gables and dormers with Celotex Sheathing.

(2) FRAMING

All framing shall be 12 or 16 in. on center.

NOTE: Follow the standard recommendations of the Building Code Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce for all wood framing. All inner stud spaces shall be securely blocked off at plates and sills to prevent free circulation of air through such places.

NOTE: Celotex 25/32 in. Big Board Insulating Sheathing may be applied to braced framing 24 in. o.c. where regulations permit.

(3) MATERIAL

Sheathing shall be Celotex Sheathing [25/32 in. thick by 4 ft. wide by length best adapted] [center matched 25/32 in. thick by 2 ft. by 8 ft. units].

(4) APPLICATION

(4a) GENERAL—Apply Celotex Sheathing to the framing members. All end joints shall center over framing. Space boards 1/16 to 1/8 in. apart at all ends (and at all edges which are centered over framing members). At window and door frames, bring Celotex Sheathing in close contact with frame members.

NOTE: Celotex Sheathing is made 1/8 in. or less than full theoretical dimensions to allow for spacing as above on standard framing members.

NOTE: Where humidity conditions are above normal or where air conditioning is used, a vapor barrier (such as Celotex Vapor-seal Lath or other vapor-resistant barrier) applied to the inside face of the studs is recommended for conventional wood frame construction.

(4b) 4 FT. WIDE, SQUARE EDGE UNITS—Apply Celotex Sheathing vertically with the length parallel with framing members. Boards shall be of sufficient length to completely span between sills and plates or other structural nailing members. Where intermediate end joints are necessary, use 2x4 in. nailing headers between framing members as nailing base. All joints shall center over framing.

(4c) CENTER MATCHED UNITS—Apply Center Matched Units horizontally at right angles to framing members with tongue up. Fit the tongue and groove joints securely together. Stagger end joints in successive courses.

(4d) NAILS—Use 2 in. galvanized nails with 3/8 or 1/2 in. heads.

(4e) NAILING 4 FT. WIDE, SQUARE EDGE UNITS—First nail Celotex Sheathing to intermediate framing members and then nail the edges. On intermediate framing members, space nails 6 in. apart. At all edges space nails 3 in. apart and 3/8 in. in from the edge. Drive nail heads flush with the surface.

NOTE: The surface of square edge units is indented to show proper location of nails.

(4f) NAILING CENTER MATCHED UNITS—First nail units to intermediate framing members and then nail the ends, spacing nails

4 1/2 in. apart and 3/8 in. in from the edge (6 nails to each support). Drive nails until heads are flush with the surface.

(5) INSTRUCTIONS FOR OTHER TRADES

NOTE: Provide for the following in other specification divisions when and where they apply.

NOTE: Celotex Sheathing is not a nailholding base.

NOTE: For building paper requirements see first paragraph on page 4.

(5a) WOOD SIDING (Horizontal)—All joints shall butt over the center of a stud. Nail through Celotex Sheathing to each stud using nails of sufficient length to pass through and penetrate the stud at least 1 in. For siding not over 1/2 in. thick, use 9d 11 1/2 ga. diamond point siding nails. For siding not over 3/4 in. thick, use 10d 10 1/2 ga. diamond point siding nails.

(5b) MASONRY VENEER—Masonry veneer shall be laid in the usual manner allowing not less than 1/2 in. space between the face of the Celotex Sheathing and the back of the veneer. Metal ties for masonry veneer shall be nailed through the sheathing into the studs. Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through sheathing and penetrate the studs at least 1 in.

(5c) EXTERIOR STUCCO—

(5c1) Flashing—Flash over the head casings of all windows and doors with metal or prepared roofing.

(5c2) Waterproof Building Paper—Cover Celotex Sheathing beneath exterior stucco with a continuous layer of asphalt coated waterproof paper, with all edges lapped and securely nailed into framing members.

(5c3) Self-Furring Stucco Bases—Self-furring stucco bases, such as beveled wood lath and various forms of self-furring wire and expanded metal lath, shall be applied directly over Celotex Sheathing and paper, nailing or stapling through the board into the studs with standard penetration into the wood.

(5c4) Non-Furring Stucco Base—(a) Provide 1x2 in. vertical wood furring strips to each stud over Celotex Sheathing and paper to form furring for metal lath. Nails shall be of sufficient length to penetrate framing members at least 1 in.

(b) Metal furring, round steel rods, or galvanized crimped band iron shall be stapled or nailed through the board into the studs with standard penetration into the wood. Metal lath stucco base shall be wired to the furring.

(5d) FURRING STRIPS FOR RIGID SHINGLES AND VERTICAL WOOD SIDING—Provide 1x2 in. wood furring strips laid at right angles to framing members, over the Celotex Sheathing, properly spaced to take shingle weather exposure. Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the board and penetrate the framing members at least 1 in.

NOTE: For direct application without furring, using special fasteners, write to the Celotex Corp.

(6) PAINTING EXPOSED EXTERIOR SHEATHING

Celotex Sheathing (Big Board only) is an ideal material for exterior surfacing of so-called temporary structures. After application to framing as specified above, apply battens and wood trim over the boards. For painting or finishing the asphalt surfaces when exposed to weather write for Technical Note 43i.



Celotex Center Matched 25/32-in. Insulating Sheathing



Celotex Big Board 25/32-in. Insulating Sheathing

SPECIFICATIONS—Celotex Insulating Sheathing

SPECIFICATION NO. 2—Pitched Roof Insulation—25/32 in. Insulating Sheathing or 1/2 in. Building Board

NOTE: Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications. Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work.

(1) SCOPE OF WORK

The carpenter contractor shall insulate the following roofs with Celotex [25/32-in. Sheathing] [1/2-in. Asphalted Building Board] [1/2-in. Building Board].

NOTE: Here list and locate definitely the roof areas to be insulated.

(2) FRAMING

Rafters shall be spaced 12 or 16 in. on centers.

(3) MATERIALS

Roof Insulation shall be Celotex [25/32-in. Sheathing] [Square Edge] [Center Matched] [1/2-in. Asphalted Building Board] [1/2-in. Celotex Building Board].

(4) APPLICATION

(4a) CELOTEX CANE FIBRE INSULATION APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER ROOF RAFTERS AND UNDER WOOD SHEATHING OR SHINGLE LATH—

(4a1) Apply Celotex [Square Edge Sheathing] [Asphalted Building Board] [Building Board] directly to the top of roof rafters with the length parallel with the rafters. Where intermediate end joints are necessary, use 2 x 4-in. headers between framing members as a nailing base. All joints shall center over framing. Space boards 1/8 to 1/4 in. apart at all edges. Nail to intermediate framing members first, spacing nails 6 in. apart and then nail along the edges, spacing nails 3 in. apart and 3/4 in. in from the edges. Drive nails until the heads are slightly below the surface. (In dry weather, moisten Celotex Building Board the day before application by sprinkling lightly with a broom dipped into a pail of water, and pile. Remove boards from the pile just prior to nailing to rafters.)

(4a2) Apply Celotex Center Matched Sheathing directly to the top of and with length at right angles to the roof rafters with ample bearing for nailing along the ends. Fit tongue and groove joints together. Stagger end joints in successive courses. Space boards 1/8 to 1/4 in. apart at square edges. Nail to intermediate framing members first, and then nail along the edges. Space nails 4 1/2 in. apart and 3/4 in. in from the edges.

(4a3) NAILS—

(a) Use 2-in. galvanized roofing nails with 3/8 or 1/2-in. heads for Celotex Sheathing.

(b) Use 1 1/2-in. galvanized roofing nails with 3/8-in. heads for 1/2-in. thick Celotex [Building Board] [Asphalted Building Board].

NOTE: When sheet metal roofing, asphalt shingles, prepared roll or composition roofing or rigid shingles are to be used as roof covering, specify wood sheathing over Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation. See below.

(4a4) Wood Sheathing Over Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation—

Apply wood sheathing over Celotex Boards, driving nails into roof rafters, using nails of sufficient length to penetrate roof rafters at least 1 in. All joints shall butt over the centers of rafters.

(4a5) Roofing material shall be applied to wood sheathing in accordance with standard practice.

NOTE: When wood shingles, rigid asbestos shingles, slate or tile are to be used as roof covering, shingle lath may be applied over Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation to serve as a nailing base for the shingles. See below.

(4a6) Wood Strips Over Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation—

NOTE: Where slate or tile roofing or rigid asbestos shingles are to be used, specify a continuous layer of Celotex 15-lb. Asphalt Felt to be laid directly on the Celotex insulation.

Apply [1 x 2 in.] [1 x 3 in.] [1 x 4 in.] wood strips over the [Celotex insulation] [waterproofed felt] properly spaced to conform to exposure of the roofing units. Strips shall be nailed through the Celotex insulation into the rafters, using nails of sufficient length to penetrate rafters at least 1 in.

(4a7) Provide solid wood sheathing over the Celotex insulation under all metal work, such as gutter aprons, valleys, hips, ridges, saddles, etc., to which the metal shall be attached, in accordance with standard practice.

(4a8) Roofing units shall be applied to wood strips in accordance with standard practice.

(4b) CELOTEX CANE FIBRE INSULATION APPLIED OVER WOOD SHEATHING OR OTHER CONTINUOUS NAIL HOLDING ROOF SURFACES—

(4b1) Apply Celotex [Sheathing] [Asphalted Building Board] [Building Board] directly to roof deck [specify type]. Edges of Celotex Boards shall be brought to moderate contact. Nail 12 in. on center along edges and through middle of Celotex Boards. Space nails 3/4 in. in from edges. Drive nails until the heads are slightly below the surface. (In dry weather, moisten Celotex Building Board as specified in [4a1]).

(4b2) Nails—Same as (4a3).

(4b3) Wood Strips Over Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation—Same as (4a6).

(4b4) Same as (4a7).

(4b5) Same as (4a8).

SPECIFICATION NO. 3—Exterior Wall Insulation—1/2 in. Asphalted Building Board

Use paragraph 1, 2, 4a, note No. 2 under 4a, 4b, 4e, 5 and 6 from Specification No. 1, page 5.

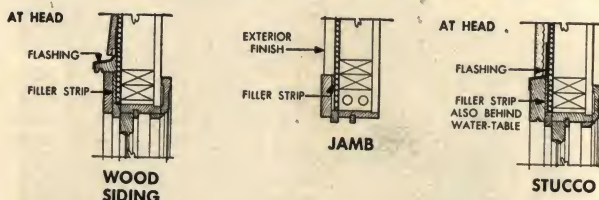
(3) MATERIAL

Sheathing shall be Celotex Asphalted Building Board 1/2-in. thick, 4 ft. wide by length best adapted.

(4) APPLICATION

(4b) NAILS—Use 1 1/2-in. roofing nails with 3/8-in. head.

NOTE: The proper adjustment in dimensioning ordinary window and door jambs should be made to compensate for 1/2-in. Asphalted Building Board. Where stock frames are used, suitable mention should be included in the millwork portion of the carpentry specifications to allow for such variation.



(See detail above.) On modular standard window frames, reversible blind stop extension permits frame to be used with 1/2-in. Celotex Asphalted Building Board or 25/32-in. Celotex Sheathing. Consult National Door Manufacturers Association's catalog.



Celotex Insulating Lath

DESCRIPTION

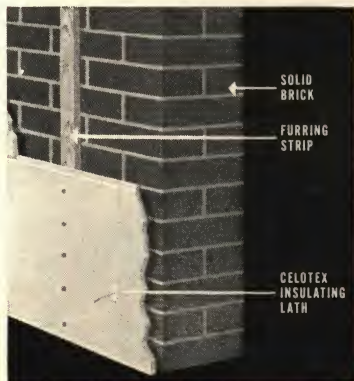
Celotex Cane Fibre Insulating Lath is a continuous, solid plaster-base material. Many years experience has proven the practicability and service of this sheet lath. It is manufactured under moisture control conditions to minimize expansion and prevent bucklings. All edges are beveled and the long edges are shiplapped. Plaster will not work through the joints or board itself to wet the back surface. Made of cane fibre under the Ferox* Process, the lath units have all the inherent strength and physical characteristics of all Celotex Cane Fibre Products (see pages 2 and 3).

USES

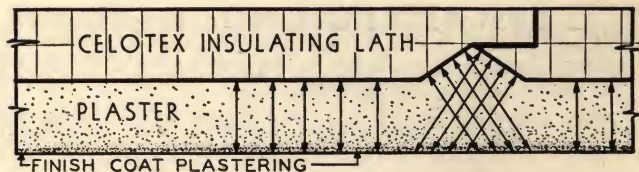
For heat insulation of exterior walls (frame and masonry) and top floor ceilings. For sound insulation of dividing walls, interior partitions and intermediate floors (ceilings).

ADVANTAGES

The beveled and shiplapped joints provide the necessary reinforcement along the edges. It provides the necessary diagonal reinforcing allowing a longer and gradual change in the bonding surface to resist tension due to structural changes. Due to the extra thickness of the plaster at the joints, cracking tendency caused by the inelastic properties of plaster is avoided. As the plaster dries the resiliency of the fibres and internal strength of the board resists any subsequent deformation. As the scratch and brown coats dry a continuous homogenous surfacing with additional bracing strength is provided to eliminate line cracks.



Celotex Insulating Lath is an effective, economical and practical material to provide adequate insulation in masonry construction.



The beveled edges provide added plaster reinforcement at the joints where needed.

PLASTER BONDING STRENGTH

Laboratory tests show that a direct perpendicular pull of 700 to 1,160 lb. per sq. ft. is required to break plaster loose from Celotex Cane Fibre Insulating Lath. As the plaster load of a ceiling equals only about 5 lb. per sq. ft., the use of this product as a plaster base provides a factor of safety of about 150. This is greatly in excess of the strength of bond of plaster to wood lath.

TYPES

REGULAR LATH—Has the natural, rough textured surface on the front and back. ½ in. thick, 18 x 48 in.

VAPOR-SEAL LATH—Has a surface coating of asphalt, on the back surface, to act as a vapor barrier. ½ in. thick, 18 x 48 in.

PREVENTION OF CONDENSATION

For use on exterior walls and top floor ceilings in presence of high humidity or in cold climates where air conditioning or humidifiers are used, Celotex Vapor-Seal Insulating Lath is recommended. The application specifications are identical to Celotex Regular Insulating Lath.

Vapor barriers should be located as near as possible to the warm side of the wall because the temperatures at such barriers must be high enough to prevent condensation.

Celotex Vapor-Seal Insulating Lath ½ in. thick was developed and is recommended for use with Celotex Sheathing or to provide a vapor barrier where other types of insulation are used within the framing. When used as recommended the temperatures at the vapor barrier on the back of ½ in. Celotex Vapor-Seal Lath are sufficiently high to prevent condensation.



Celotex Lath Provides a Continuous Plastering Surface

SPECIFICATIONS—Celotex Insulating Lath

SPECIFICATION NO. 4—Plaster Base—Regular or Vapor-Seal Lath

NOTE: Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.

NOTE: Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work. Words in bracketed bold face type are selective.

(1) SCOPE OF WORK

The plastering contractor shall provide and have the lather install Celotex Cane Fibre Lath to following [wall] and [ceiling] areas.

NOTE: Here list and locate. For outside walls and top story ceilings, specify Celotex Vapor-Seal Lath. For other wall or ceiling surfaces, specify regular Celotex Cane Fibre Lath. If more than one kind is used, list separately and the respective areas covered.

(2) FRAMING

All framing or furring on masonry shall be straight, true, and spaced 12 or 16 in. o.c.

(3) MATERIAL

Plaster base shall be [Celotex Cane Fibre Lath] $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick or [Celotex Cane Fibre Vapor-Seal Lath] $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. thick, 18 in. wide x 48 in. long, delivered to the building site in the original manufacturer's packages.

(4) APPLICATION

(4a) GENERAL—Do not moisten lath units before application. Apply lath with beveled edges out with the length at right angles to the framing (or furring) members. End joints shall be staggered and centered over framing members.

Where piecing out is necessary, use only strips of lath. Accurately cut and fit lath around all electric outlet boxes, piping, etc.

(4b) SPACING—Bring edges together in moderate contact.

(4c) NAILS—Use $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, blued wallboard nails for $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. thick lath.

(4d) NAILING—Nail lath units securely to each framing (or furring) member with 5 nails spaced uniformly approximately 3 in. apart (20 nails to each unit).

On curved surfaces, first nail at center to intermediate supports and spring to the contour of the framing.

(4e) ANGLE REINFORCEMENT—All corners shall be reinforced with metal corner beads. All re-entrant angles shall be reinforced with expanded metal lath angle strips. Reinforcement shall be securely stapled over lath. Use 6 in. strips of expanded metal lath at juncture of frame and masonry constructions.

(5) PLASTERING

(5a) CAUTION—Do not wet Celotex Cane Fibre Lath before applying plaster.

(5b) INSPECTION—Inspect nailing and notify lather of any portions of lathing not adequately secured in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. See that all corners and angles are reinforced with metal corner beads accurately set to line with grounds and that all re-entrant angles are reinforced with expanded metal lath angle strips.

(5c) PLASTER—Use standard gypsum cement plaster or gypsum wood fibre plaster for scratch and brown coats mixed accurately in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Both scratch and brown coats shall be mixed to a wet consistency to allow for application with light trowel pressure and to facilitate darbying. Use any standard plaster finish over the brown coat, such as gypsum, lime, or lime gauged with gypsum, mixed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

NOTE: Lime plaster, lime gauged with gypsum, or gypsum plaster containing more than ten per cent of lime should not be used for scratch or brown coats.

(5d) APPLICATION—Apply in three coats to full $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness in accordance with the plaster manufacturer's specifications. Surfaces shall be rodde to a true plane. All corners and angles shall be plumb and true. Wherever necessary, and particularly on ceilings, provide plaster screeds to insure an even, uniform $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plaster thickness.

In applying the scratch coat of plaster, it shall be carefully pressed into all beveled edges and joints to provide plaster reinforcement at these vital points.

If the brown coat becomes stiff and sets during darbying, wet down the surface to allow for darbying without undue pressure against the plaster surface.

Darby strokes shall be in the direction of framing members with the darby spanning two studs or joists.

(5e) VENTILATION—Provide adequate ventilation for the proper drying of the plaster.

NOTE: Due to the moisture resistant characteristics of Celotex Cane Fibre Lath, all plaster moisture must be carried off by the air in contact with the exposed plaster surface.

(5f) HEAT—Provide adequate heat to prevent injury to fresh plaster by frost.

(6) INSTRUCTIONS FOR OTHER TRADES

(6a) CONSTRUCTION—Follow the standard recommendations of the Building Code Committee of the U. S. Department of Commerce for all wood framing.

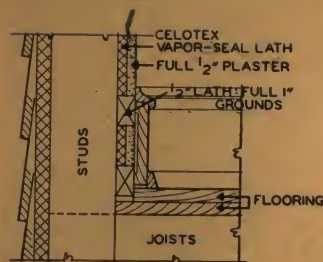
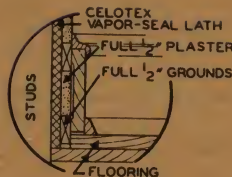
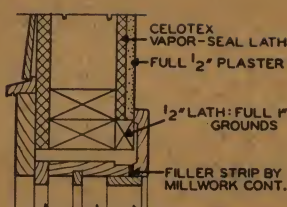
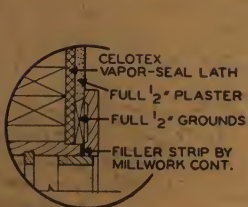
(6b) FURRING—Fur all exterior masonry walls to receive Celotex Cane Fibre Lath with 1×2 in. furring strips set 12 or 16 in. on centers accurately shimmed to a true, level plane. Secure substantially to masonry.

(6c) GROUNDS—Furnish and erect, substantially secured to framing members, wood grounds of sufficient thickness to provide a full $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of plaster on the lath. (See details below.) On ceilings it is desirable to provide small metal lath plaster screeds to insure uniform full plaster thickness.

SHORT FORM SPECIFICATION

All wall and ceiling areas herein listed or noted on drawings shall be insulated with [$\frac{1}{2}$ -in. CELOTEX CANE FIBRE LATH] and/or [$\frac{1}{2}$ -in. CELOTEX CANE FIBRE VAPOR-SEAL INSULATING LATH] applied in strict accordance with manufacturer's current specifications.

Jamb and Base Ground Details

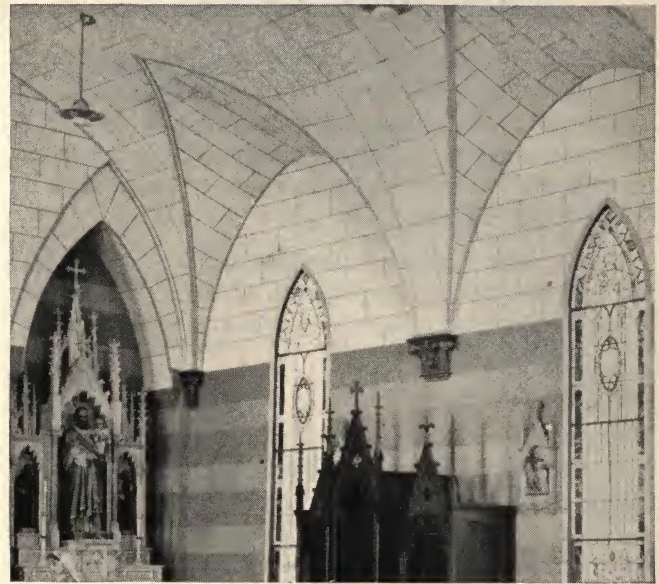


Celotex Interior Finish Products are decorative structural insulating units for application to interior walls and ceilings in new construction or remodeling. They are triple-function materials in that they **build**, as they **insulate**, as they **decorate**. Made in a variety of shapes, sizes and finishes, a countless variety of decorative schemes can be achieved by using them in various combinations.

Celotex Interior Finish Products are distinguished from similar appearing products in that they are made from the fibre of sugar cane—long, tough, wiry fibres that give the boards proven superiority in structural strength, lasting durability, and insulation against heat, cold and noise. They are effectively protected against termite and dry rot attack by the exclusive Ferox* process.

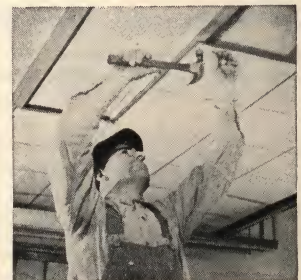
Celotex Tile Board and Finish Plank with Type "E" concealed nailing joint may be applied by nailing over wood or other nail holding bases or by cementing and supplementary nailing through tongues over sound plaster. The use of adhesive for intermediate fastening avoids the necessity of face-nailing units.

Open framing, unsound plaster, masonry and concrete should be cross-furred with 1 x 3-in. furring strips.



Celotex Interior Finish products provide attractive, quiet, economical interiors in churches, schools, stores, offices, recreation parlors, and homes—both in new construction and remodeling.

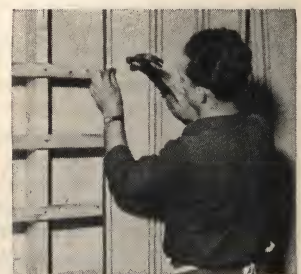
PRODUCT	SIZES	FINISH	JOINT
Celotex Tile Board (All edges beveled)	12"x12", 16"x16" and 16"x32"	No. 91 Smooth White	Type "E" Concealed Nailing
Celotex Finish Plank (Long edges beveled)	Widths—12", 16" Lengths—8', 12'	No. 91 Smooth White	Type "E" Concealed Nailing
Celotex Building Board (Square edge)	Width—4' Lengths—8', 9', 10', 12'	No. 94 Warm White	Square Butt
Celotex Beveled Interior Board (Beveled edges)	Width—4' Lengths—8', 9', 10', 12'	No. 94 Warm White	Beveled Butt



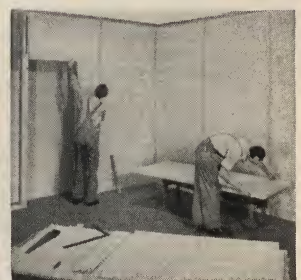
Celotex Tile Board



Room decorated with Celotex Tile Board and Finish Plank



Celotex Finish Plank



Celotex Building Board

* Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

CELOTEX INTERIOR FINISHES (continued)

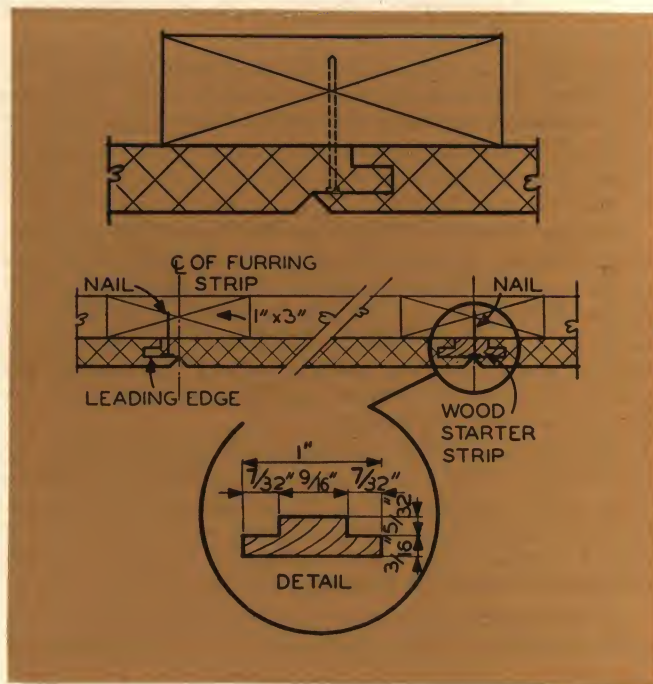
TYPE "E" CONCEALED NAILING JOINT

The Type "E" Concealed Nailing Joint is standard on all 1/2-in. Celotex Tile Board and Finish Plank. It is an interlocking joint, essentially tongue and groove in principle, but offset in such a manner that nails driven through the tongue are subsequently concealed by the interlocking member.

This practical joint feature permits true blind nailing and easy, rapid application of the tile and plank units. It provides a tight-fitting, dustproof joint.

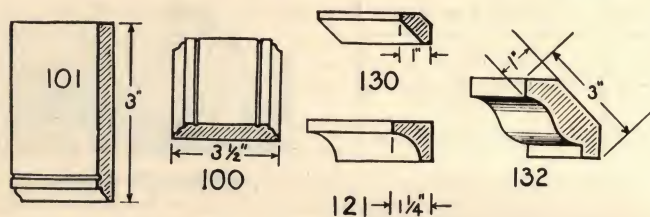
STARTER STRIPS

The recommended method of laying Tile and Plank is to use Wood Starter Strips and begin the job at the center of the area to be covered. The strips provide a joint for the first courses to be applied, and permit application in the four quarters of the area at one time. (See detail drawing.)



CELOTEX CANE FIBRE MOULDINGS

Factory-cut and shaped from cane fibre material in the designs illustrated below, these mouldings are especially designed to harmonize with Celotex Tile Board, Finish Plank, and Building



Board interiors. They are equally adaptable for use with other wall and ceiling finishes. They may be used as furnished, painted, or left in natural finish.

Pattern No.	FINISH	Sizes	Pieces per Package	Lineal Feet per package	Thick-ness
100	No. 91 Smooth White	3 1/2\" x 9'	18	162	1/2"
101	No. 91 Smooth White	3\" x 9'	18	162	1/2"
121	Natural color sanded	1 1/4\" x 9'	18	162	1 1/4"
130	No. 91 Smooth White	1 1/2\" x 9'	18	162	1/2"
132	Natural color sanded	3\" x 9'	12	108	1"

CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD AND LATH FOR SOUND INSULATION

The sound insulating efficiency of wall or floor construction is called its "transmission loss" (T.L.) and is measured in decibels. Listed in Table 1 are the results of tests of the sound insulating properties of various partitions constructed with Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation in comparison with other types of standard partition construction in Table 2. These tests were made by nationally recognized laboratories. For complete information, write for Technical Note No. 10-e.

Table 1—
CELOTEX WALL OR PARTITION CONSTRUCTION

Construction	Transmis-sion Loss	Weight Lb. per Sq. Ft.
2x4 in. studs, 1/2 in. Building Board on both sides—unplastered	32.2	3.8
2x4 in. studs, 1/2 in. Insulating Lath on both sides, plastered each side 1/2 in. plaster	40.9	12.6
2x4 in. staggered studs, 1/2 in. Insulating Lath both sides, plastered each side 1/2 in. plaster	53.7	13.1
2x2 in. special double stud construction, 1/2 in. Insulating Lath and 1/2 in. plaster both sides, 1/2 in. Building Board standing loose in middle	52.3	14.3
Double 3 in. gypsum hollow tile, plastered, 1/2 in. Building Board standing free in 2 in. air space separation	47.8	32.0

SOUND INSULATING FLOORS—Transmission of sound through floors is of two types: (1) airborne, (2) impact. Ordinary wood floor joist construction with insulating lath and plaster on under side of the joists and rough and finish flooring on top, has an efficiency for airborne sound of 45.1 decibels, but is comparatively ineffective against impacts on the bare floor. Higher insulating value for both airborne and impact sounds may be attained by using a floating floor or separate ceiling joist, or both. For definite recommendations, write to The Celotex Corporation, Chicago 3, Ill.

Table 2—
ORDINARY STANDARD WALLS

Construction	Transmis-sion Loss	Weight Lb. per Sq. Ft.
2x4 in. studs, wood lath and plaster	37.5	17.1
1 1/2 in. solid metal lath and plaster	29.6	13.9
2 in. solid gypsum tile, plastered both sides	34.2	19.6
4 in. hollow clay tile, plastered both sides	39.8	27.2
8 in. brick wall, 1/2 in. plaster both sides, no furring	53.8	88.0

SPECIFICATION NO. 5—Celotex Tile Board with Type "E" Joint

10a
4a

NOTE: For application of other Celotex Interior Finish Products, see Specifications Nos. 6 and 7. Where more than one Celotex Interior Finish Product is being used, the application may be covered in one consolidated specification. For best results, detailed elevations of walls and plans of ceilings showing type, finish, size, and thickness of units, including mouldings, should be included and referred to in the specifications.

NOTE: Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.

NOTE: Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work. Words in bracketed bold face type are selective.

(1) SCOPE OF WORK

The carpenter contractor shall provide and install ½ in. Celotex Cane Fibre Tile Board [and Celotex Mouldings] to the following [wall] and [ceiling] areas.

NOTE: Here list and locate definitely the wall and ceiling areas to be covered. Size of units and pattern desired shall be included in drawings and referred to here. (See pages 9 and 10.)

(2) BASE

NOTE: Select base best adapted to design and construction.

(2a) FRAMING—Framing members shall be of sound seasoned lumber, straight and true, spaced to conform to the size of units to be used but not to exceed 16 in. on center. Joists and studs shall be set in alignment to provide a uniform base for application of the Tile Board. (For ceiling application with 16-in. Tile Board, cross stripping on 8-in. centers is advisable.)

(2b) FURRING STRIPS—Provide [1 x 3-in.] [1 x 4-in.] [2 x 2-in.] furring strips spaced 8, 12 or 16 in. on centers.

NOTE: Where humidity conditions are above normal or where air conditioning is used, it is recommended that a 35 to 50-lb. glossy surfaced asphalt building paper be applied to open framing or furring strips before the application of tile board.

(2c) SOLID WOOD BASE—Cover framing with 4, 6, or 8-in. wide, matched ¾-in. thick lumber to form a continuous level nailing base.

(2d) PLYWOOD BASE—Cover framing with plywood (preferably ¾ in. thick) to form a continuous level nailing base.

(2e) PLASTER BASE—Shall be tested level and solid. Painted surfaces to be washed and scratched before application with adhesive.

NOTE: Concrete construction plastered or unplastered should be furred as in (2b) above.

(3) MATERIALS

(3a) Interior Finish shall be Celotex Type "E" Tile Board of size and pattern indicated on drawings.

(3b) For center point application, wood starter strips (see detail on page 10) distributed by The Celotex Corporation through lumber dealers must be used.

(3c) Adhesive shall be Celotex Plastic Heavy Body Adhesive or approved equal.

(4) APPLICATION

(4a) CONDITIONING—Condition all Tile Board by opening packages and allowing to stand 24 hours for adjustment to atmospheric conditions before erection.

(4b) GENERAL—Celotex Tile Board [and Celotex Moulding] shall be applied in exact accordance with the detailed drawings.

(4c) WITH STARTER STRIPS—Permanently nail the first starter strip on the center line parallel to the long dimension or one-half Tile's size away from center line if an uneven number of Tile are to be used. The starter strip at right angles shall be temporarily nailed so that its position may be adjusted as application of Tile Board progresses. Begin application of Tile Board at the intersection of the starter strips in such a way that the tongues of the Tile Board are the leading edges. Complete first course working parallel to the fixed starter strip from each side of the temporarily positioned starter strip and repeat procedure for subsequent courses. In this manner, application in the four quadrants of the area to be covered shall proceed to boundaries.

(4d) WITHOUT STARTER STRIPS—Begin application at the center of the boundary working in both directions along the boundary. When cutting to proper border widths, remove portion of Tile Board containing the groove. Application of subsequent courses of Tile Board shall begin at the corner and proceed towards the opposite wall or boundary with tongues as the leading edges.

(4e) SPACING—Bring units to a moderate contact. Do not force.

(4f) NAILS—For nailing through tongue use 1-in. No. 17 flat head brads. For face nailing concealed by mouldings, use 1¼-in. common flat head nails.

For exposed face nailing (on rectangular Tile Board), use 1¼-in. No. 17 flat head cadmium plated needle point nails or 1¼-in. No. 16 or No. 17 brads or finish nails. (Where high humidities exist, use cadmium plated or zinc coated nails.)

(4g) NAILING OVER WOOD—(Rectangular Tile shall be applied with long dimension across the furring strips.) Nail the tongue on the leading edge of the Tile to the furring strip. Space nails approximately 4 in. on center. Drive nails through thickest portion of tongue and as close to bevel as possible with heads flush. (Where possible, drive an additional nail at far corner of other tongue.)

NOTE: If Celotex Adhesive is not used on intermediate bearing, face nail with 1 to 4 nails depending on size of Tile Board. If finish nails are used, drive at an angle and set flush or just below the surface.

(4h) STAPLING OVER WOOD—Use a Bostitch Tacker for stapling to wood framing or furring, stapling through thickest portion of tongue and as close to bevel as possible with ½-in. staples and space staples same as for nails. For detailed information, ask for Technical Bulletin No. 44a.

(4i) ADHESIVE—For cementing and nailing Tile Board to plaster, use Celotex Plastic Heavy Body Adhesive or approved equal.

(4j) CEMENTING AND NAILING OVER PLASTER—On Tile Board apply spots of adhesive 3 or 4 in. in diameter to the back surface near each corner with additional spots approximately 8 to 10 in. apart over the area of large tile. Exercise care to prevent adhesive from appearing on the exposed finished side. Slide unit into position, level and true, and nail in position through tongue with additional face nailing as required for large units.

SUPPLEMENTARY

NOTE: On new work, window and door frames shall be adjusted to compensate for thickness of Celotex Tile Board. On old work, Celotex Tile shall be brought in close contact with trim and finished with a beveled butt joint or all trim shall be removed and replaced over Celotex Tile with finished wood filler strips installed at all jambs to compensate for thickness of wall finish.

SPECIFICATIONS—Interior Finishes

SPECIFICATION NO. 6—Celotex Finish Plank with Type "E" Joint

NOTE: For application of other Celotex Interior Finish Products, see Specifications Nos. 5 and 7. For best results, accurate, detailed elevations of walls and plans of ceilings showing type, finish, size, and thickness of units, including other Interior Finish Products, should be included in the drawings and referred to in the specifications.

NOTE: Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.

NOTE: Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work. Words in bracketed bold face type are selective.

(1) SCOPE OF WORK

The carpenter contractor shall provide and install ½-in. Celotex Cane Fibre Finish Plank [and Celotex Mouldings] to the following [wall] and [ceiling] areas.

NOTE: Here list and locate definitely the wall and ceiling areas to be covered. Size of units and pattern desired shall be included in drawings and referred to here. (See pages 9 and 10.)

(2) BASE

NOTE: Select base best adapted to design and construction.

(2a) FRAMING—Framing members shall be of sound seasoned lumber, straight and true, spaced not to exceed 16 in. on center. Joists and studs shall be set in alignment to provide a uniform base for application of the units.

(2b) FURRING STRIPS—Provide [1 x 3-in.] [1 x 4-in.] [2 x 2-in.] [2 x 4-in.] vertical furring strips spaced 12 or 16 in. on center for horizontal plank designs. On vertical plank designs, space strips horizontally 9 in. on centers up to shoulder height and spread to 12-in. centers above this height. Shim where necessary to a true plane. On ceiling applications, space strips 12 in. on center.

NOTE: Where humidity conditions are above normal or where air conditioning is used, it is recommended that a vapor barrier of 35 to 50-lb. glossy surfaced asphalt building paper be applied to open framing or furring strips before the application of Finish Plank interiors.

(2c) SOLID WOOD BASE—Cover framing with 4, 6, or 8-in. wide, matched ¾-in. thick lumber to form a continuous level nailing base.

(2d) PLYWOOD BASE—Cover framing with plywood (preferably ¾ in. thick) to form a continuous level nailing base.

(2e) PLASTER BASE—Shall be tested level and solid. Painted surfaces to be washed and scratched before application with adhesive.

NOTE: Concrete construction plastered or unplastered should be furred as in (2b) above.

(3) MATERIALS

(3a) Interior finish shall be Celotex Finish Plank of size and pattern indicated on drawings.

NOTE: If dado is required, specify Celotex Hard Board.

(3b) Adhesive shall be Celotex Plastic Heavy Body Adhesive or approved equal.

NOTE: Supplementary nailing, spacing nails 16 in. o.c., must always be used with adhesive for applying Celotex Finish Plank, and Celotex Hard Board Products. (Where the sub-surface is not a suitable nailing base, wood furring strips must be provided.)

(4) APPLICATION

NOTE: Finish Plank may be applied by cementing and nailing over plaster or by nailing over wood.

(4a) CONDITIONING—Condition all Finish Plank by opening packages and allowing to stand at least 24 hours for adjustment to atmospheric conditions before erection.

(4b) GENERAL—Celotex Finish Plank [and Celotex Mouldings] shall be applied in exact accordance with the detail drawings. Begin wall application of Celotex Finish Plank in one corner of a room, face nailing at wall junctures. The exposed nail heads should be later covered with a suitable moulding. Edges of ceiling application should be nailed in same manner. The tongue edge of each Plank should always be the leading edge in order to permit nailing. On ceiling applications, butt end joints, centering on furring strips, should be covered with mouldings or beveled to form a V-groove joint.

(4c) SPACING—Bring units to a moderate contact. Do not force.

(4d) NAILS—1-in. No. 17 flat head brads.

(4e) ADHESIVE—For cementing and nailing Finish Plank to plaster, use Celotex Plastic Heavy Body Adhesive or approved equal.

(4f) CEMENTING AND NAILING OVER PLASTER—On Finish Plank apply adhesive in ribbons 2 or 3 in. wide along edges with additional intermediate ribbons of adhesive along the center of wider planks. Exercise care to prevent adhesive from appearing on the exposed finished side. Slide unit into position, level and true, and nail in position by driving nails through thickest portion or tongue of Celotex Finish Plank and as close to bevel as possible with heads flush.

(4g) NAILING OVER WOOD—On Finish Plank drive nails through thickest portion of tongue of Celotex Finish Plank and as close to bevel as possible with heads flush. Space nails 16 in. o.c. and at each point of bearing.

(5) SUPPLEMENTARY

NOTE: On new work, window and door frames shall be adjusted to compensate for thickness of Celotex Finish Plank. On old work, Celotex Plank shall be brought in close contact with trim and finished with a beveled butt joint or all trim shall be removed and replaced over Celotex Plank with finished wood filler strips installed at all jambs to compensate for thickness of wall finish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 7—Celotex Building Board—Square Edge—No. 94 Finish and Celotex Beveled Interior Board—Beveled Edge No. 94 Finish

NOTE: For application of other Celotex Interior Finish Products, see specifications Nos. 5 and 6. Where more than one Celotex Interior Finish Product is being used, the application of all such products may be covered in one consolidated specification. For best results, detailed elevations of walls and plans of ceilings showing disposition, size, and thickness of units, including mouldings, should be included and referred to in the specification.

NOTE: Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.

NOTE: Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work. Words in bracketed bold face type are selective.

(1) SCOPE OF WORK

The carpenter contractor shall provide and install [Celotex Building Board] [Celotex Beveled Interior Board] to the following [wall] [and] [ceiling] areas:

NOTE: Here list and locate. If more than one thickness is used, list separately and the respective areas to be covered.

NOTE: See page 9 for sizes and thicknesses.

(2) BASE

NOTE: Select base best adapted to design and construction.

(2a) FRAMING—Framing to receive [Celotex Building Board] [Celotex Beveled Interior Board] interior finish shall be of sound, seasoned lumber, straight and true, and shall be set in alignment to provide a uniform nailing base. Studs and joints shall be spaced to conform accurately to the design, set 12 or 16 in. on center. Install additional studs, joists, and headers where necessary to provide a continuous nailing base behind all edges of the [Celotex Building Board] [Celotex Beveled Interior Board] and back of baseboards, chair rails, cornices or other heavy wood trim.

(2b) FURRING STRIPS—Provide [1 x 2-in.] [1 x 3-in.] [2 x 2-in.] [2 x 4-in.] [specify] furring strips spaced according to design and on not over 16-in. centers, accurately shimmed to a true level plane. Secure substantially to solid masonry or plaster base.

(2c) SOLID WOOD BASE—Cover framing with 4, 6, or 8-in. wide, matched $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. thick lumber to form a continuous level nailing base.

(2d) PLYWOOD BASE—Cover framing with plywood (preferably $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick) to form a continuous level nailing base.

NOTE: Plaster and masonry surfaces should be furred as in (2b) above.

(3) MATERIAL

Interior finish shall be [Celotex Building Board] [Celotex Beveled Interior Board] No. 94 Warm White, Smooth Finish. Board shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, 4 ft. wide by length best adapted.

(4) APPLICATION

(4a) CONDITIONING—The board shall be placed singly around the room and allowed to remain at least 24 hours before erection to allow adjustment to atmospheric conditions.

(4b) JOINT TREATMENT—

(4b1) Exposed Joints (Celotex Building Board—square edge)
Where joints are to be left exposed, edges of boards shall be cut to a [shiplapped beveled joint] [inset wood moulding joint] with a fibre board cutting tool against a straight edge.

(4b2) Exposed Joints (Celotex Beveled Interior Board)
Beveled butt edge provides "V" joint for a paneled effect.

(4b3) Covered Joints (Celotex Building Board—square edge)
—Where joints are to be covered with battens, Celotex or other mouldings, plastic paint or wall covering, edges of boards shall be cut with a fibre board cutting tool or with a fine tooth saw, using a sharp blade, with rapid strokes and a minimum of pressure.

(4c) GENERAL—Apply [Celotex Building Board] [Celotex Beveled Interior Board] with smooth finish exposed and with length parallel to or at right angles to framing members, depending on design. All joints shall center over framing members.

(4d) EDGE SPACING (EXPOSED)—Bring boards to a moderate contact. Do not force into place.

(4e) EDGE SPACING (JOINTS TO BE COVERED)—Space boards $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ in. apart at edges.

(4f) NAILS EXPOSED—

(4f1) For nailing the board, use standard $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. galvanized finishing nails, No. 17 flat head cadmium plated or No. 16 gauge brads.

(4f2) Drive finishing nails or brads at an angle and set heads flush with a nail set to avoid hammer marks on the board. Drive flat head nails straight and flush, but do not set below the surface of the board.

(4g) NAILS COVERED (Under Battens, Mouldings, Wall Coverings, or Plastic Paint) —

(4g1) For nailing the board use $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. galvanized shingle nails, galvanized roofing nails or box nails.

(4g2) Drive the nail heads slightly below the surface of the board.

(4h) NAILING—Nail the board to intermediate framing members first, spacing nails 6 in. apart; and then along the edges, spacing nails 3 in. apart and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in from the edge.

(4i) MOULDINGS, BATTENS AND TRIM—Apply [as detailed] over the board with nails of sufficient length to pass through the board and penetrate the framing members at least 1 in.

SUPPLEMENTARY

NOTE: On new work, window and door frames should be adjusted to compensate for the thickness of (Celotex Building Board) (Celotex Beveled Interior Board). On old work, the board shall be brought in close contact with trim and finished with a beveled butt joint or all trim shall be removed and replaced over wood filler strips installed at all jambs to compensate for thickness of wall finish. Electric outlet boxes shall be set to finish flush with the face of the board.

NOTE: Temporary partitions or other temporary construction built with framing set 16 in. or not over 24 in. on center may be covered with (Celotex Beveled Interior Board) (Celotex Building Board) using either square butt joint or battened joints.

NOTE: For Insulating Pitched Roofs see Specification No. 2, page 6.

NOTE: For Celotex Building Board as a base for Plastic Paints and Wall Coverings, and for Felt Base Application for Wall Paper, see Specification No. 8, page 14.

NOTE: See page 14 for Decoration of Celotex Interior Finish Products.

SPECIFICATIONS—Interior Finish

SPECIFICATION NO. 8—Covering Celotex Building Board with Plastic Paint or Wall Coverings

NOTE: Use paragraphs 1, 2 (a, b, c, or d as required), 3, 4 (a, b, c, e, g, and h) from Specification No. 7, Interior Finish, Celotex Building Board, page 13.

NOTE: Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.

NOTE: Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work. Words in bracketed bold face type are selective.

NOTE: For more complete information, write The Celotex Corporation for Technical Note 43i.

(5) PREPARATION FOR APPLICATION OF PLASTIC PAINT OR WALL COVERING (Wire Mesh Method)

(5a) COVERING JOINTS—

(5a1) Sanding—After the Celotex Building Board has been applied as specified above, rub down a recessed area from 4 to 6 in. wide at joints, using coarse sandpaper.

(5a2) Stripping—Strip joints with galvanized annealed wire mesh, 12 or 16 to the in., 3½ in. wide, using Swedish putty as a bonding cement. Apply similarly, a strip of wire mesh bent around all corners and re-entrant angles. Cover nail heads with Swedish putty applied with a putty knife and allow to dry.

(6) APPLICATION OF PLASTIC PAINT

(6a) Apply the plastic paint to the surface of Celotex Building Board with a wide brush to the proper thickness. Finish with a textured finish [Old English] [Swirl] [specify type].

NOTE: Water base plastic paints can be applied directly to unsized Celotex Building Board. Specify sizing of the surface with oil or varnish size for oil base plastic paints.

(6b) PAINTING AND GLAZING—After the plastic paint has thoroughly dried, apply a coat of lead and oil paint in color as selected or specially prepared sizes and allow to dry thoroughly. Finish with a glazing coat consisting of one part of boiled linseed oil and two parts of turpentine with color as selected. High light the surface by going over the fresh glazing coat with a cloth moistened with turpentine.

NOTE: Most plastic paints are white. If a continuous uniform color is desired, specify that the pigment be added to the plastic paint before application.

(7) APPLICATION OF WALL COVERING (Over Wire Mesh Reinforced Joints)

After the joints have been prepared as specified above, the surface of the Celotex Building Board shall be given a coat of paperhanger's size, glue size, or prepared size of the glue type. After the size is thoroughly dry, lightly sand the Celotex Building Board. [Wallpaper] [Decorator's Canvas] shall then be applied in accordance with conventional practice.

(8) PREPARATION FOR APPLICATION OF WALL COVERINGS OVER FELT BASE

NOTE: This is an alternate to the wire screen method, par. (5).

(8a) POINTING UP JOINTS—After the Celotex Building Board has been applied as specified in paragraphs (1) to (4) inclusive, sand down any uneven joints to a smooth flush surface. Level up any remaining irregularities or unevenness with spackle, Swedish putty, or other similar compound.

(8b) SIZING OF CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD SURFACE—Size the surface of the board with wallpaper paste, glue size, or prepared size of the glue type and allow to dry thoroughly.

(8c) APPLICATION OF FELT—Coat ¾ lb. deadening felt with wallpaper paste and apply to the Celotex Building Board. All felt joints must butt tightly and smoothly, but must be offset at least 6 in. from Building Board joints.

Along inside corners felts shall butt one against the other. On outside corners carry felts around corners so that all butt joints will be at least 8 to 10 in. from such corners.

NOTE: Where felt and wallpaper is to be applied to ceilings as well as walls, apply felt on ceiling first and carry down 1 in. on the sidewalls.

(9) APPLICATION OF WALLPAPER OR DECORATOR'S CANVAS (over Felt Base)

After the felt has been applied as previously specified and has dried thoroughly, apply [Wallpaper] [Decorator's Canvas] in accordance with conventional practice.

DECORATION OF CELOTEX INTERIOR FINISH PRODUCTS

NOTE: For complete information on the decoration of Celotex Interior Finish Products and Celotex Hard Board, write The Celotex Corporation for Technical Notes 43i and 44b.

(1) WATER PAINTS—Calcimines and water paints shall be applied directly to Celotex Cane Fibre Board Interior Finish Products. A preliminary coat of varnish size permits removal of calcimine finishes by washing.

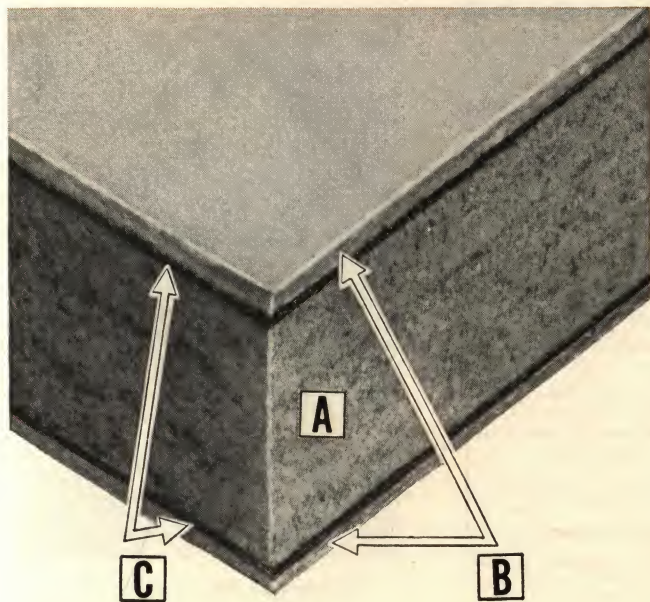
A single coat of casein base water paint will give very good coverage on Celotex Interior Finish Products, although two coats are recommended.

(2) STAINS—Stains are very effective in producing decorative effects on the textured surface [reverse side] of Celotex Building Board. Glue stains made by dissolving ½ lb. of flake or ground glue in a gallon of boiling water give the best results.

(3) OIL OR VARNISH PAINTS—The factory finishes used on Celotex Interior Finish Products act as primers increasing obtainable coverage per gallon of certain types of paint. Flat paints applied to Celotex Interior Finish Products in a one coat application will provide adequate coverage, but when a field applied pigmented wall primer is used, coverage per gallon of finish paint is greater and a better finished surface is obtained. Gloss paints always require an undercoater or primer before the application of the finish coat.

(4) STENCIL DECORATION—Where a light touch of color is desired or where a means of accenting a design is sought, stencils are recommended, using colors ground in Japan and applied with a stiff stencil brush.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS DECORATIONS—Artistic decorative effects may be produced by carving the surface of Celotex Building Board, particularly in the case of large relief carving where detail is not required. A design is first laid out in pencil. Razor blades or sharp knives are then used to carve the Celotex Building Board.



DESCRIPTION

Celotex Cesto* Board is a structural insulating unit consisting of a core of laminated cane fibre insulation board (A), surfaced on both sides with asbestos-cement board (B). A moisture-proof highly vapor-resistant bituminous adhesive (C) bonds the asbestos-cement to the core.

USES AND ADVANTAGES

Cesto provides structural strength, insulation, and maintenance free exterior and interior finish in a single-thickness material. It is used in industrial and commercial building of all kinds for exterior walls, roof decks, partition walls, and as a lining material. It may be applied to steel or wood framing. Cesto is also used for construction of industrial process enclosures requiring temperature and humidity control, such as dryers, ovens, etc., in which temperatures do not exceed 200° F.

In home construction, Cesto is used with wood or steel framing as a complete exterior wall, flat roof decks, partitions, and ceiling lining.

The light gray asbestos-cement board surfaces are hard, durable, washable and fireproof. They require no painting, but may be painted if desired. The surface is not damaged by sulphur dioxide or ordinary acid fumes.

Cesto is readily workable with ordinary carpenter tools. It may be sawed, drilled, and nailed. It may be applied with nails, screws or bolts and clips. Nailing will not fracture the surface when reasonable care in driving is used.

SIZES, THICKNESSES AND WEIGHTS

Standard Sizes—4' wide x 4', 6', 8', 10', and 12' long.

Overall Thickness	1 1/8"	1 1/2"	1 3/4"	2"
Approximate Wt. per Sq. Ft. (lbs.)	3.0	4.0	4.8	5.3
Approximate Wt. per Sq. Ft. Crated (lbs.)	3.5	4.5	5.4	6.0

Special rectangular sizes or other special shapes are furnished, but a charge is made for waste as well as for cutting costs.

Long edges on 1 1/8" and 2" thicknesses may be shiplapped or grooved for spline. Each panel is labeled "Place All Labeled Surfaces On Same Side of Construction." Where Cesto is used for exterior walls and roof decks or in rooms of more than normal humidity, specify factory sealing of edges with inorganic water-proofing compound.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CEMESTO

INSULATING VALUE—The high insulating value of the Celotex cane fibre core is retained in Cesto. The conductivity of the core complies with Federal Specification LLL-F321B, Class A.

The following is a condensed summary of over-all heat transmission coefficients for Cesto Walls.

	Stud Wall faced Both Sides	Single Thickness Walls		
Overall Thickness	1 1/8"	1 1/8"	1 1/2"	2"
Core Thickness	3/8"	7/8"	1 1/4"	1 3/4"
Conductance of Core	.48	0.38	0.25	0.19
Cesto Wall Coefficients Air to Air ("U" Value)				
Inside Walls or Partitions	.15	0.25	0.19	0.15
Outside Walls	.17	0.28	0.20	0.16
Cesto Surface To Surface Coefficients (Conductance)	.19	0.36	0.24	0.18

STRENGTH AND STIFFNESS—Uniform loading tests indicate that 1 1/8" or 1 1/2" Cesto in walls will transmit usual design wind loads of 20 to 30 lbs. per sq. ft. to supports on 4' centers without appreciable deformation. Roof loading tests are shown on next page. Racking load test indicates that Cesto wall is about three times as rigid as standard wall construction of lath, plaster, sheathing and siding at an equivalent load per foot of length.

WATER RESISTANCE—Cesto Board is manufactured with a water-proofing and bonding asphalt between the asbestos cement board and the Celotex fibre board core. Rain penetration tests, equivalent to a rain driven by a sixty mile per hour wind, indicate that moisture does not penetrate the asphalt laminant. For exterior walls and roof decks all edges should be ordered sealed at the factory.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION—The contraction of Celotex Cesto Board due to temperature and humidity changes is a minimum and maximum shrinkage of approximately 1/64" per ft. The expansion of Cesto Board is negligible.

FIRE RESISTANCE—Asbestos-cement itself is fireproof. In combination with Celotex cane fibre board, Celotex Cesto Board is fire retardant.

BOND STRENGTH—The bond between the asbestos-cement and the Celotex cane fibre core is in excess of the internal cohesive strength of the core and it will not delaminate under severe climatic conditions when the application is in accordance with Celotex Cesto specifications.

PERMANENCE—The Celotex cane fibre core is manufactured under the Ferox* Process (patented) and therefore effectively resists damage by fungus growth, dry rot, and termites. The hard surfaced coating of asbestos-cement will withstand exposure to severe climatic changes without the asbestos-cement facing flaking, chipping, spalling or becoming loose from the Celotex core. The surface will not discolor or streak. It can be washed to maintain a clean wall finish.

NAIL AND SCREW HOLDING POWER—Tests indicate that the total load per nail for nailing cesto to wood is about equal in lateral resistance and holding power to nailing an equivalent thickness of wood to wood. The puncture resistance of Cesto is in excess of the holding power of common nails in wood. The holding power of screws for attaching steel and wood to Cesto is satisfactory for transmitting applied loads to framework.

SOUND TRANSMISSION—A test of 1 1/8" Cesto used on both sides of a wood stud wall shows an average sound transmission reduction of 39.8 decibels. This compares favorably with lath and plaster applied to single studs which shows a transmission loss of 37.0 decibels.

Cesto is a registered trade mark identifying structural insulation composed of cane fibre board with cement-asbestos surfaces. Manufactured and marketed by the Celotex Corporation.

CEMESTO* Roof Decks

APPLICATION TO WOOD OR STEEL FRAMING

Cemesto* Roof Deck Panels provide structural deck, thermal insulation and ceiling finish with a saving in weight and framing compared to conventional roof decks. Cemesto panels can be furnished cut to size as required for the deck. Use $1\frac{1}{8}$ " or 2" Cemesto, either 4' wide square edge or 2' wide panels with long edges grooved for wood splines for roof decks on flat, sloping or bow-string curved roofs. Cemesto is applied to wood framing, steel or other metal framing with wood nailers, or directly to metal framing on spans not over 4'-0" o.c. Lay planking over Cemesto deck to protect from heavy loads or wheeling during roofing application. Tests on roof clips indicate an ample safety factor based on upward wind load of 30 lbs. per sq. ft. For complete architectural details for supporting and attaching Cemesto for roof decks ask for Detail Sheet 4500-4.

DESIGN DATA AND LOADING TABLE

Uniform Loading Test— $1\frac{1}{8}$ " Cemesto—4'-0" Span (By R. W. Hunt Co.)

	Deflection at 50 lbs. per sq. ft.	Breaking Load Lbs. per sq. ft.
4' x 8' Panels. Supported on 4 edges	.085"	200
2' x 8' Splined Panels. Across Supports	.070"	230

Recovery Tests— $1\frac{1}{8}$ " Cemesto 4' x 8' Panels—Supported on 4 Edges

Deflection under Uniform Load of 75 lbs. per sq. ft.				48 hrs. later	
Immediately After Application of Load	On Removal of Load	24 hrs. after Application of Load	24 hrs. after Removal of Load	Deflection at 50 lbs. per sq. ft.	Breaking Load
.3407"	.0748"	.4022"	.0233"	.215"	250 lbs.

On 4'-0" span above uniformly distributed load tests indicate ample safety factor for $1\frac{1}{8}$ " and 2" Cemesto Roof Decks, with deflection at combined live and dead loads under the limiting value $\frac{L}{240} = .20$ ".

INSULATING VALUE—The over-all heat transfer coefficient for Cemesto Roof Decks, under side exposed and including built-up roofing, is shown below. Condensation will not occur on the under surface of Cemesto provided the relative humidity does not exceed the value shown in the table below which is based on 80° F. inside temperature. Where the relative humidity is constantly maintained in excess of 50%, paint the exposed surface of Cemesto (consult paint manufacturer). Effectively seal all joints.

Thickness	Weight per sq. ft.	"U" Value with Roofing	Temperature Difference		
			50°	80°	110°
1-9/16"	4.8 lb.	0.186 B.t.u.	83% R.H.	74% R.H.	66% R.H.
2"	5.3 lb.	0.149 B.t.u.	87% R.H.	78% R.H.	72% R.H.

SCOPE OF WORK—All roof decks as specified shall be Cemesto with all edges factory sealed as manufactured by The Celotex Corporation, Chicago, Illinois. Cemesto shall be ($1\frac{1}{8}$ " (2") thick by not over 8' 0" long (specify size) (specify grooving, if required).

APPLICATION TO WOOD FRAMING OR WOOD NAILERS ON STEEL—Wood framing or wood nailers on steel framing of sufficient strength to support the loads shall be spaced not over 4'-0 1/2" on centers. (Apply 4'-0" wide Cemesto parallel to framing with 2" x 4" wood headers under short edges.) (Apply 2' wide (specify length) Cemesto, with long edges grooved, at right angles to framing with labelled clearance between panels. Nail Cemesto to framing, spacing nails 6" o.c. Use large-headed 10d nails for $1\frac{1}{8}$ " Cemesto and 16d nails for 2" Cemesto. Caulk square edge joints and cover with 6" wide strips of saturated fabric or felt cemented to Cemesto.

APPLICATION TO STEEL FRAMING WITH CLIPS—Steel beams or bar joists of sufficient strength to support the load shall be spaced 4'-0 1/4" o.c. Apply 4'-0" wide square edge Cemesto parallel to framing with steel angle or tee headers under short joints, with 1/4" clearance between panels. Clip Cemesto to flanges of steel framing with 16 gauge metal clips spaced not over 18" o.c. Bend down clips over Cemesto and nail to Cemesto with 1 1/4" 11 gauge roofing nails. Caulk joints between Cemesto panels with plastic roofing cement and cover with 6" strips of saturated fabric or felt stuck to caulking.

APPLICATION OF ROOFING—Immediately after application of deck, apply built-up roofing, using suitable specification for application over concrete decks. If asphalt type, prime Cemesto with asphalt primer. Use saturated fabric for asphalt roofing and 30-lb. felt for pitch roofing.

EXPANSION JOINTS—In extremely long steel frame structures, one or two expansion joints are desirable for Cemesto roof decks. For details ask for Form No. 7281.



Nailing Cemesto to wood framing

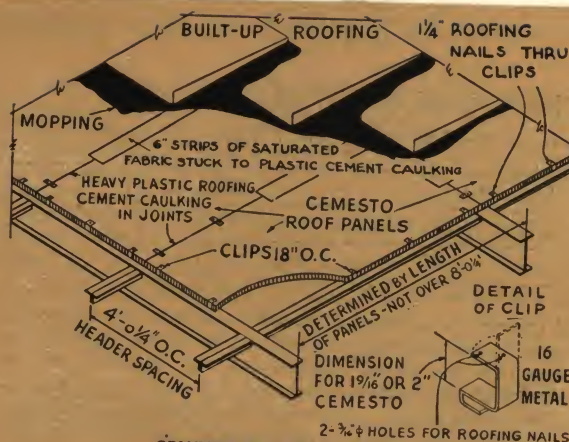


Cemesto clipped to steel framing

6" STRIPS OF SATURATED FABRIC STUCK TO PLASTIC CEMENT CAULKING



CEMESTO ON WOOD FRAMING



CEMESTO ON STEEL FRAMING

APPLICATION TO STEEL FRAME STRUCTURES 100

DESCRIPTION—Single thickness curtain walls, using large panels of Cemesto with all edges factory sealed, applied to steel or other metal framing with bolts and clips. For physical characteristics of Cemesto and sizes, see page 15.

S-1 SINGLE WALL—HORIZONTAL APPLICATION

FOR GIRT SPACING UP TO 4'-0" use $\frac{1}{16}$ ", $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2" Cemesto. Back up horizontal joints between Cemesto panels with girts spaced not over 4'-0" o.c. and flash joints with 16-gauge "Z" and caulking tape. Cover vertical joints with strips of 55 lb. smooth roll roofing on the outside and $\frac{5}{16}$ " cement asbestos battens on both the outside and inside.

FOR GIRT SPACING FROM 4'-0" TO 16'-0" use $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2" Cemesto not over 8'-0" long. Provide vertical steel studs, spaced not over 8'-0" o.c. to back up vertical joints between Cemesto panels. Flash horizontal joints not backed up with girts or other steel framing with 12-gauge structural "Z" and caulking tape. 12-gauge "Z" must bear against vertical studs to transmit wind load to structural frame. Cover vertical joints backed up with vertical studs with strips of 55 lb. smooth roll roofing and cement asbestos battens on the outside only. See details below.

S-1 SINGLE WALL—VERTICAL APPLICATION

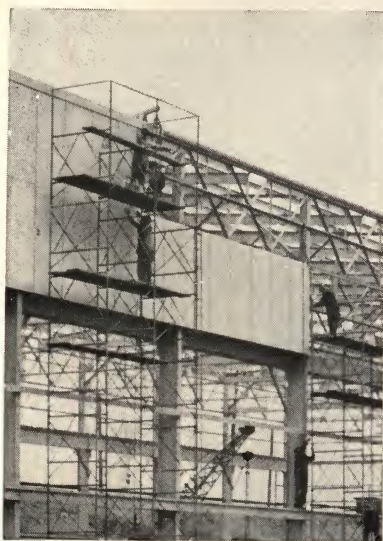
FOR GIRT SPACING UP TO 4'-0" use $\frac{1}{16}$ ", $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2" Cemesto. Length of panels two or more girt spaces but not more than 12'-0". For girt spacing from 4'-0" to 6'-0" use $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" Cemesto. Locate girts so as to back up horizontal joints between Cemesto panels. Flash horizontal joints with 16-gauge "Z" and caulking tape. Cover vertical joints with strips of 55 lb. smooth roll roofing on the outside and $\frac{5}{16}$ " cement asbestos battens on both the outside and inside.

FOR GIRT SPACING MORE THAN 6'-0" AND UP TO 12'-0" space vertical steel studs not over 4'-0" o.c. to back up vertical joints between Cemesto panels which may be $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or 2" thick. Cover outside of vertical joints with strips of 55 lb. smooth roll roofing and $\frac{5}{16}$ " cement asbestos or metal battens. Flash horizontal joints with 16-gauge "Z" and caulking tape. See details below.

ATTACHMENT OF CEMESTO PANELS TO STEEL FRAMING—Fasten Cemesto to steel framing with 16-gauge pressure clips and $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter bolts complete with steel and caulking washers. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter washers when bearing directly on Cemesto surfaces. Space bolts 12" o.c. Fasten battens in place with bolts through Cemesto. When using metal channel type battens, the bolt or welded stud may pass between the butting edges of the Cemesto.

DETAILS—Complete architectural details, including design of metal accessories and source of supply will be furnished on request. Ask for Detail Sheets 4500-1, 2, 3.

EXPANSION JOINTS—In extremely long steel frame structures, one or two expansion joints are desirable for Cemesto curtain walls. For details ask for Form No. 7281.



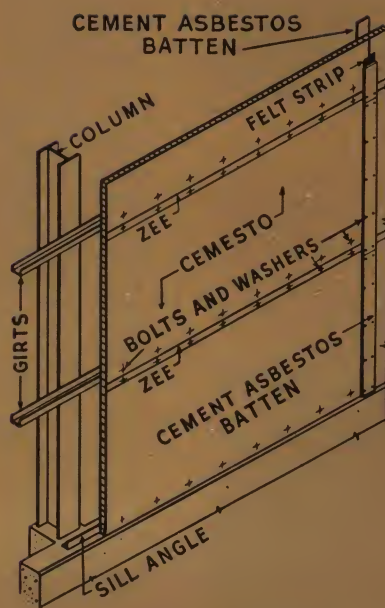
Simple scaffolding and crane speed up application



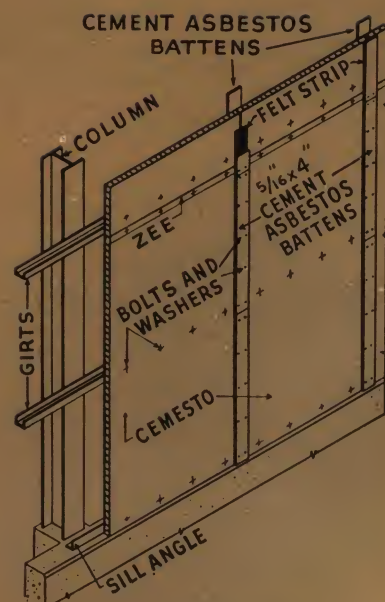
Application to steel with clips



Metal battens applied to butting joints without drilling Cemesto. Bolts pass between Cemesto panels.



HORIZONTAL APPLICATION



VERTICAL APPLICATION

CEMESTO* Exterior Walls

APPLICATION TO WOOD FRAMING

DESCRIPTION—Single thickness curtain walls, using large panels of $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", $1\frac{1}{4}$ " or 2" Cemesto with all edges factory cut and sealed, applied to wood framing with nails or screws.

W-1 SINGLE WALL—HORIZONTAL APPLICATION

MILL CONSTRUCTION—Frame horizontal wood girts spaced not over 4'-0" o.c. between wood columns. Frame nailing members between girts at vertical joints between Cemesto panels to allow these joints to occur independently of columns. See detail at right. (Wood industrial sash may be installed at any desired location in the walls.)

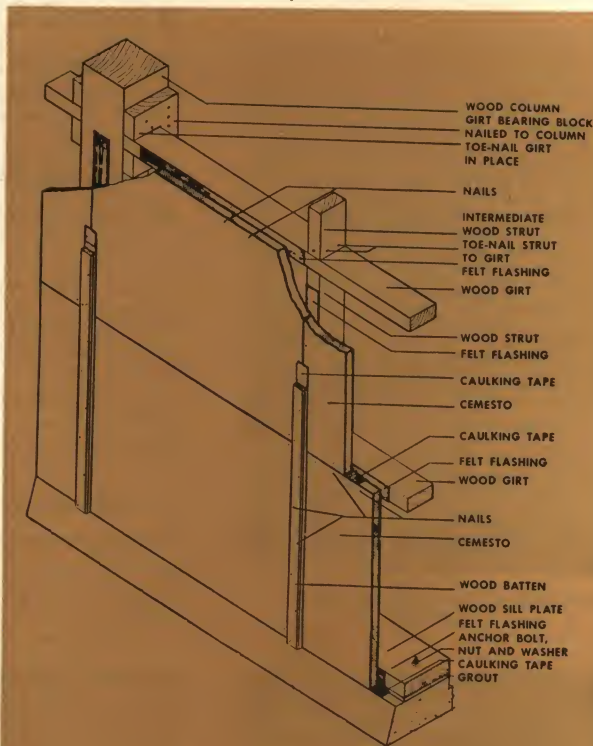
W-2 SINGLE WALL—VERTICAL APPLICATION

ORDINARY WOOD FRAMING—Space studs at least 4" (nominal) thick, 4'-0" o.c. to utilize standard widths of Cemesto. Set in horizontal nailing headers between studs and space so as to center on horizontal joints between Cemesto panels. See detail at right.

APPLICATION—Attach Cemesto panels to wall framing with (nails) or (screws). Bearing along all edges of Cemesto must not be less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Use large-head 8d nails for $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", 12d for $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and 16d for 2" Cemesto. (For demountable construction use flat head wood screws long enough to penetrate wood framing $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Space screws 12" o.c.) Space nails 8" o.c. along edges of Cemesto and $\frac{3}{4}$ " from edges.

JOINT TREATMENT—Cover vertical joints with 55 lb. smooth roll roofing or caulking tape and wood, asbestos, or metal battens. Seal horizontal joints with smooth roll roofing or caulking tape and point-up with caulking compound.

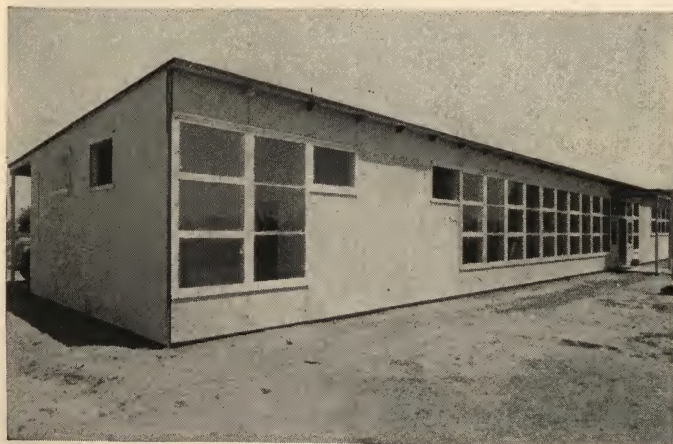
DETAILS—For complete architectural details ask for Detail Sheets 4500-6 and 4500-7.



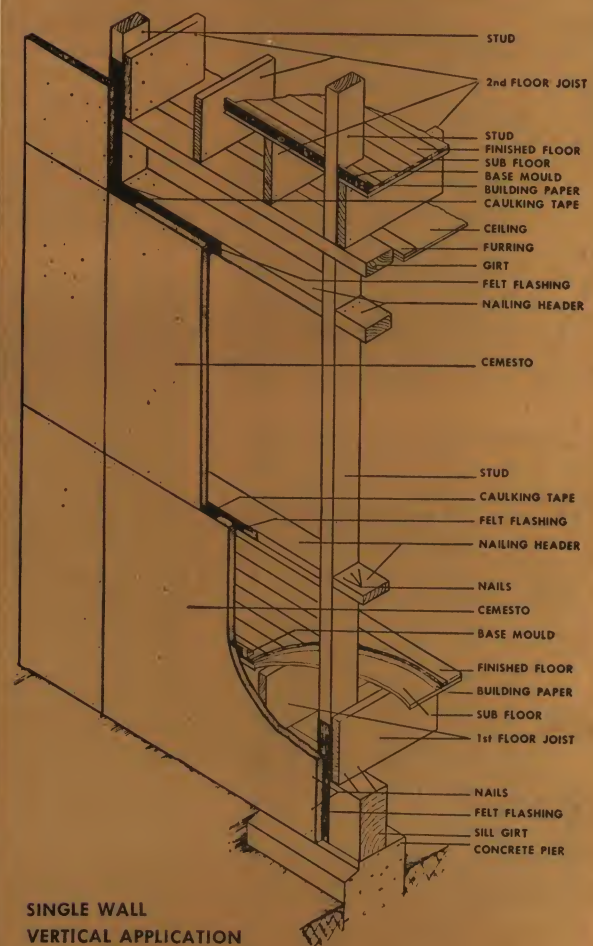
SINGLE WALL—HORIZONTAL APPLICATION



Application of Cemesto to wood framing



Vertically applied Cemesto panels



SINGLE WALL
VERTICAL APPLICATION

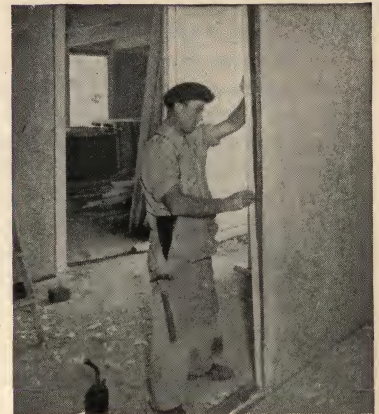
DESCRIPTION—Single thickness partitions of three types, limited to a height of 12'-0". The constructions described below permit the partitions to be demounted and reassembled with ease.

SPLINED NON-BEARING PARTITION—A studless, non-load bearing partition wall may be built with Cesto grooved on long edges to receive a $\frac{7}{16}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wood spline. The spline method of construction eliminates the need of framing members or battens at the joints. The spline is inserted in a slot having a depth of 1" in each Cesto panel. Each panel carries a label—"Place All Labeled Surfaces On Same Side of Construction." This permits a reasonably flush wall on one side only, with the difference in thickness due to tolerance in manufacture on the opposite exposed side. The partition should be anchored top and bottom with rabbeted plates or base and cove mouldings. For permanent partitions the spline should be glued in place using either chip glue or Celotex Light Bodied Adhesive. Suitable for $1\frac{1}{8}$ " or 2" Cesto in 4' widths or less. See detail below.

LOAD BEARING PARTITION—Cesto panels are framed between 2" x 4" or 4" x 4" studs set approximately 4'-2" o.c. and are held in place with wood stops nailed to the studs around all edges on both sides of the Cesto. The studs are tied together by a suitable top plate of proper size to carry required loading. Suitable for $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", $1\frac{1}{16}$ " or 2" Cesto in 4' widths or less. See detail below.

BATTENED NON-BEARING PARTITION—Similar to splined non-bearing partition except the spline is omitted and 1" x 3" or heavier wood battens are placed on opposite sides of all vertical joints and fastened together by nailing through the batten on one side and through the Cesto into the batten on the other side. The top and bottom plates are rabbeted to receive the Cesto and the battens stop at the plates. Suitable for $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", $1\frac{1}{16}$ " or 2" Cesto in 4' widths or less. See detail below.

DETAILS—Complete architectural details furnished on request. Ask for Detail Sheets 4500-8, 4500-9.

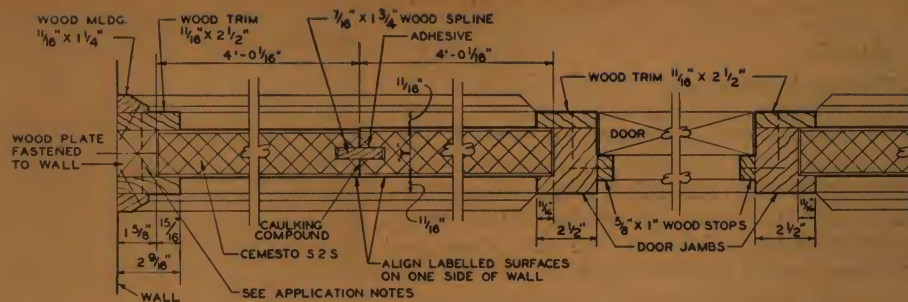


Splined non-bearing partition

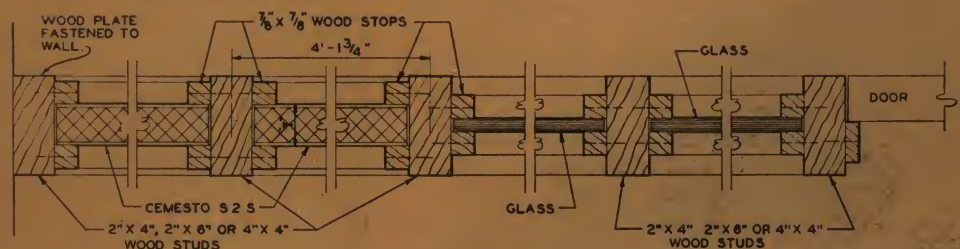


Cesto ceiling lining and partitions

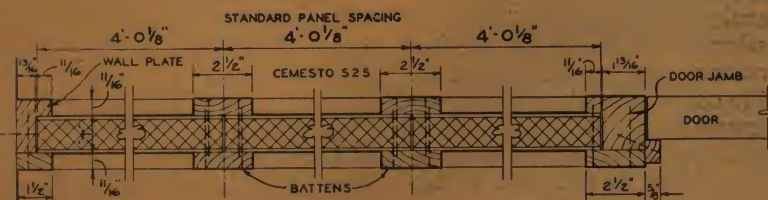
SPLINED
NON-BEARING PARTITION



LOAD BEARING PARTITION



BATTENED
NON-BEARING PARTITION



CEMESTO* RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

POST AND PANEL SYSTEM

The Cemesto Post and Panel construction system is a modern expression of the conventional, sturdy, mill-type framing system. It provides for maximum pre-cutting, pre-processing, and sub-assemblies of components for speedy, low-cost erection. By using Celotex Post and Panel standard details (see typical drawings at right), a designer can lay out any floor plan for houses, either conventional or modern in design, for this system of construction.

SIMPLICITY

The wood framing of the Cemesto Post and Panel house is conventional with the exception of the columns and girders used to frame the Cemesto wall and partition panels. This framing is composed of the usual lumber and millwork which is readily available at any lumber yard, and easily produced at a shop or at the building site.

After conventional foundation floor framing or slab is prepared, the T-posts and girders are assembled and erected. The posts are spaced to frame the Cemesto panels. Roof trusses or conventional rafters and ceiling joists are installed and braced to complete the framework. Walls are completed by simply nailing or screwing Cemesto panels into the framework. After weather-sealing exterior joints, battens are applied over the joints on the inside.

The simplicity of this system is shown by the few shapes or sections of plain local millwork which are used in a wide variety of combinations to form the framing for any desired arrangement of exterior panels or partitions.

PERFORMANCE

In performance, the Cemesto panel fulfills or exceeds every basic requirement for exterior wall, partition or roof deck construction in homes. Its structural strength and durability are firmly established by its wide and increasing use in industrial construction. The insulating properties of Cemesto make it superior in resistance to heat transmission to ordinary walls constructed of siding, brick, stucco or wood, wood sheathing, lath and plaster. A fire-resistant surface is furnished by the cement-asbestos board facings. This surface is also weather-resistant and maintenance-free for both exterior and interior. Pleasing neutral gray surfaces make decoration unnecessary. However, if desired, surfaces may be painted, papered or otherwise decorated to suit individual tastes.

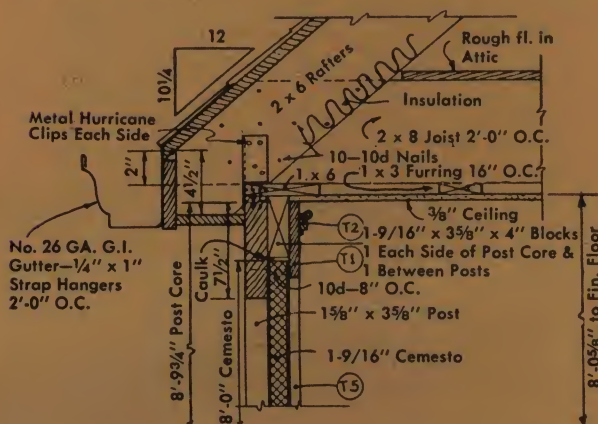
ECONOMY

Because the Cemesto Post and Panel construction provides strength, insulation, interior and exterior finish in a greatly reduced number of operations, homes can now be constructed in much less time than is required for the conventional types of construction. Use of Cemesto Post and Panel system in home construction has enabled some contractors to figure carpenter labor in the field at approximately one-third of the time usually required for ordinary construction.

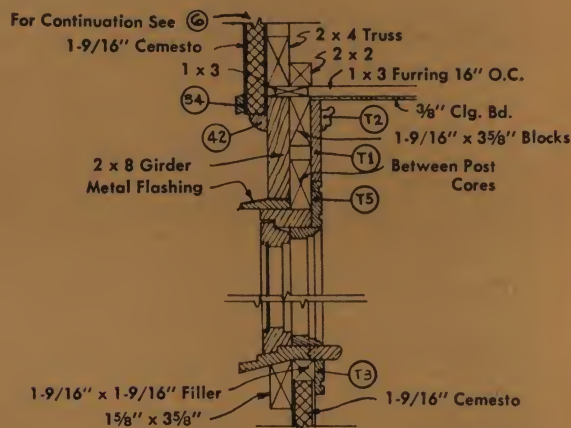


Cottage type residence of Cemesto Post and Panel construction. Complete specifications and erection instructions for Standard Cemesto Post and Panel houses are available from the Celotex Corporation.

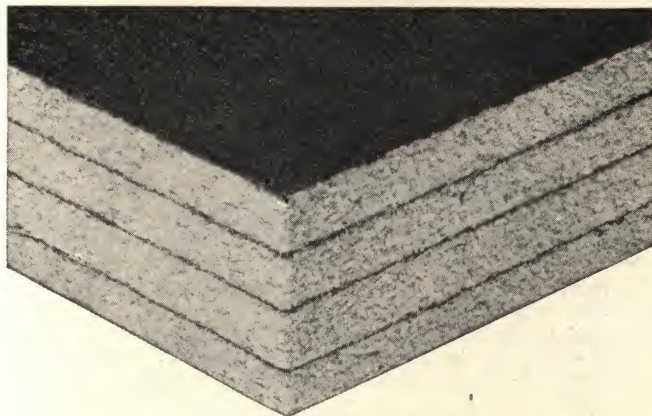
TYPICAL DRAWINGS from Standard Details booklet No. 7278 showing 90 construction details plus millwork details. Available on request.



EAVE SECTION FOR 1 1/2 STORY HOUSE



WINDOW SECTION



DESCRIPTION—Celo-Block Cold Storage Insulation is made of $\frac{1}{2}$ " low density cane fibre boards laminated with asphalt mastic and surfaced front and back with asphalt. Thus a 2" thickness of Celo-Block has five moisture-resistant membranes. Effectively protected against termites, dry rot and fungus attack by the exclusive Ferox* process. Celo-Block is lightweight, strong, rigid, and easy to apply.

SIZES—12" x 36" and 18" x 36", 2" and 3" thicknesses.

WHERE ADAPTED

1. Breweries (fermenting, racking, storage rooms).
2. Beer storages (distributing depots, taverns, hotels).
3. Meat, fruit and vegetable walk-in refrigerators (restaurants, hotels, grocery stores, markets).
4. Dairy products (milk, cream, cheese, ice cream hardening rooms, etc.). Milk cooling tanks.
5. Meat packing plants.
6. Locker and low temperature storages.
7. Ice storages and manufacturing plants.
8. Fur storages.
9. Candy factories.

INSULATING EFFICIENCY—The conductivity of Celo-Block is 0.30 B.t.u. per hour, per sq. ft., per degree F., per inch thickness.

THICKNESSES OF INSULATION USUALLY RECOMMENDED

+45° F. and above..... 2"	+5° F. to +28° F..... 5"
+35° F. to +45° F..... 3"	-5° F. to +5° F..... 6"
+28° F. to +35° F..... 4"	-5° F. to -20° F..... 8"

APPLICATION INFORMATION

(For detailed specifications write the Celotex Corporation.)

If hot asphalt is used as an adhesive (purchased from local sources of supply), it should be the best grade of blown insulation asphalt obtainable and should be odorless and have a melting point of from 160 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Selection within this range shall be made to suit atmospheric temperatures. Most of the large oil refineries carry this grade of asphalt at a stock point adjacent to the job. The Celotex Corporation will furnish a list of approved brands.

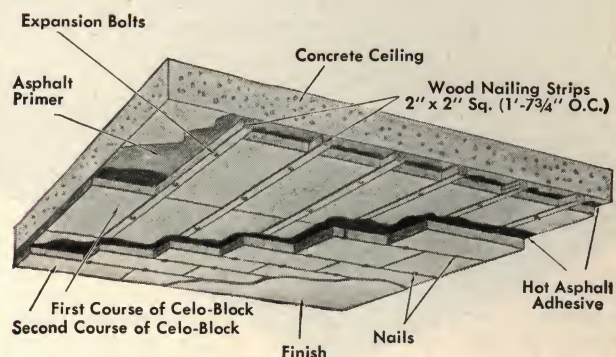
TYPES OF RECOMMENDED FINISHES

- (1) Emulsified Asphalt with dry mastic Compound Filler.
- (2) Fibrated emulsified asphalt.
- (3) Portland Cement plaster.

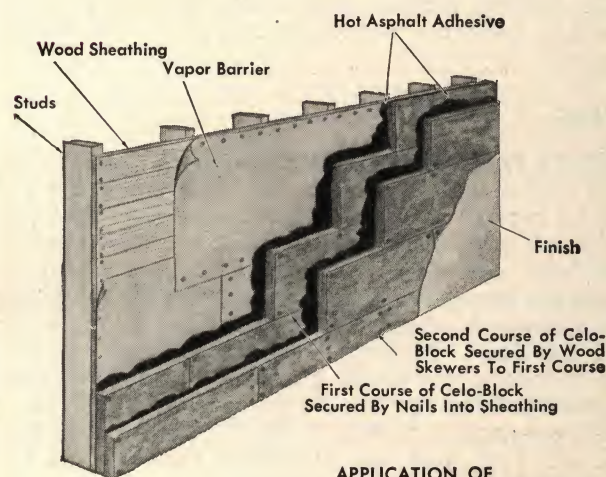
The finishes listed above may be painted with approved white enamel paint.

The trademark CELO-BLOCK identifies the laminated block-type cold storage insulation composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. layers of cane fibre board bonded with waterproof mastic and surfaced front and back with vaporproofing asphalt, manufactured by The Celotex Corporation.

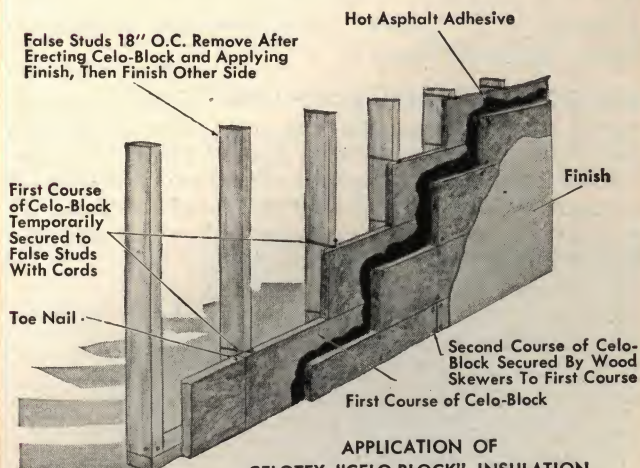
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.



APPLICATION OF CELOTEX CELO-BLOCK INSULATION TO EXISTING CONCRETE CEILINGS

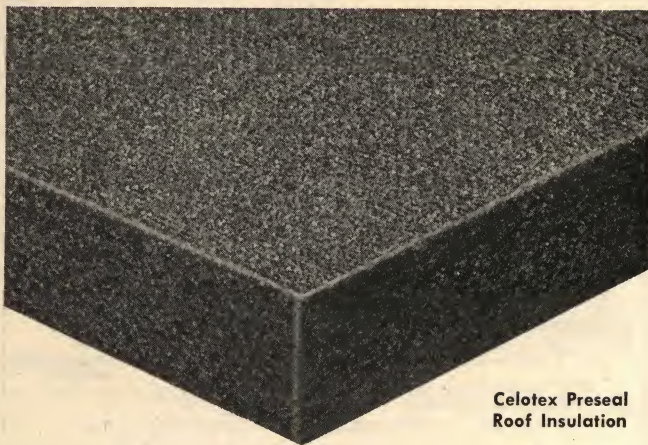


APPLICATION OF CELOTEX "CELO-BLOCK" INSULATION TO WOOD WALLS



APPLICATION OF CELOTEX "CELO-BLOCK" INSULATION TO SELF-SUSTAINING NON-BEARING WALLS

CELOTEX Roof Insulation



Celotex Preseal
Roof Insulation

DESCRIPTION

CELOTEX BRAND ROOF INSULATION is a cane fibre product especially designed for the insulation of roofs under built-up roofing, slate or tile roofs. It provides a highly desirable surface for mopping with asphalt or pitch.

TYPES

CELOTEX PRESEAL ROOF INSULATION is Celotex cane fibre roof insulation board with a thorough coating of special asphalt on both faces and all edges. Moisture resistance is the outstanding feature of Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation. The asphalt coating greatly reduces the danger of moisture pickup while the board is in storage or when subjected to showers on the job; also increases protection against moisture penetration in case of roof leaks. The asphalt coating affords a positive bond for the hot-mopped roofing felts of either the asphalt or coal tar pitch type. Thicknesses: $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 1", 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and 2". Standard size is 23" x 47". Square edges.

CELOTEX REGULAR ROOF INSULATION is Ferox treated cane fibre board manufactured in thicknesses of $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 1", 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 2" with square edges. Square edge roof insulation in thicknesses over $\frac{1}{2}$ " consists of layers of $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex Roof Insulation stapled together. Standard size is 23" x 47".

CELOTEX VAPOR-SEAL ROOF INSULATION is an improved type of water resistant cane fibre board roof insulation with low density core, having a higher thermal insulation value than above two products. It is integrally treated by the Ferox Process to resist dry rot and termites, and is coated on all edges and surfaces with high grade asphalt. It is provided with offsets on four edges and when applied, a network of channels next to the roof deck is formed which provide a means of equalizing the air pressure therein. (See detail in circle.) Size, 24" x 48". Thicknesses of 1", 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 2". Square-cut offsets $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep are provided along all edges of the underside of each thickness of board.



Detail shows half inch offsets on all edges of the underside of Celotex Vapor-seal Roof Insulation.

SPECIFICATIONS—Flat Roof Insulation

NOTE: Notes are explanatory or advisory only and should not be included in the specifications.

NOTE: Select and include only those clauses which apply. Words in bracketed bold face type are selective.

NOTE: Built-up roofing shall be applied in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.

(1) INSULATING MATERIAL

Insulation shall be (specify) thick Ferox Treated [Regular Celotex Roof Insulation] [Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation] [Celotex Vapor-Seal Roof Insulation] laid in [one] [two] layer[s].

NOTE: On Celotex Regular Roof Insulation or Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation specify square edge.

NOTE: Apply Celotex Vapor-Seal Roof Insulation with channels or offsets on the underside next to the deck. Do not shiplap. Celotex Vapor-Seal Roof Insulation shall be applied in one layer only.

The following roof areas shall be insulated:

NOTE: List and locate. If more than one thickness of insulation is required, list and locate each separately.

(2) GENERAL

All Celotex Roof Insulation shall be kept dry before, during, and after application. Only as much Celotex board shall be laid over roof area as can be covered by finished roofing in any one day. Lay Celotex Roof Insulation in [one] [two] layer[s] over entire roof area. Adjoining edges of boards shall be brought to a moderate contact but shall not be forced into place. Where the roof meets vertical surfaces, such as parapets, penthouses, etc., boards shall be cut in a neat, workmanlike manner to insure proper joining without forcing. Boards shall be laid in parallel courses with end joints in each course breaking with those of adjoining courses. Where insulation is laid in two (2) layers, the boards of the second layer shall be laid parallel with those of the first layer, and the joints of the second layer shall break with those of the first.

NOTE: Specify pitch with tar saturated felt and asphalt with asphalt felt.

(3) ROOF DECK

(3a) WOOD—The surface of the roof deck shall be broomed clean, free from dirt, loose material, and thoroughly dry. All loose or springy boards shall be properly nailed before insulation is laid.

(3b) CONCRETE, ETC.—The surface of the roof deck shall be reasonably smooth without depressions, broomed clean, free from dirt and loose material. The concrete shall be dry before any insulation is applied.

(3b1) Unit Tile Construction—The joints of all tiles shall be properly pointed up.

NOTE: Include (3b1) where deck is of cement, gypsum, book or similar construction.

(3c) STEEL—The steel deck shall have a shop coat of paint or primer. It shall be securely anchored to the roof purlins and all joints shall be made rigid.



Laying Celotex Preseal Roof Insulation

APPLICATION A—Over Wood Roof Decks for Normal Conditions

NOTE: This specification applies to insulation against heat loss and to protect against top story excessive summer heat.

Use Clauses (1), (2) and (3a).

(4) BUILDING PAPER

NOTE: Use this clause when coal tar pitch is specified.

The entire roof area shall be covered with one ply rosin sized building paper, lapping edges 2". Fasten with barbed roofing nails until insulation is laid.

(5) APPLICATION

(5a) NAILS—Nails shall be of sufficient length to pass through the insulation and penetrate the wood roof deck at least $\frac{3}{4}$ ".

(5b) NAILING—Space nails 12" apart. Each board shall be secured in place by nailing along each edge and staggered along the longitudinal center line.

(5c) Nailing of two (2) layer insulation shall be through the second or top layer only.

NOTE: For inclines exceeding 3" per ft. use steep roofing pitch or steep roofing asphalt and supplementary nailing.

APPLICATION B—Over Wood Roof Decks for High Humidities

NOTE: This specification applies where high humidities are maintained and prevention of condensation is necessary.

Use Clauses (1), (2) and (3a).

(6) VAPORPROOFING COURSE

NOTE: Include over entire roof area in conjunction with roof insulation on wood roof decks over rooms carrying high manufactured or incidental humidities. Select either (6a) or (6b) specified below—select also, dependent on the type of finished roofing specified—pitch or asphalt.

(6a) When pitch is specified, cover the wood roof deck with a layer of rosin sized building paper lapped 2" at joints and nailed sufficiently to hold in position. Over the wood roof deck or sheathing paper lay two (2) plies (lapped half) of 15-lb. saturated roofing felt [tarred] or [asphalt]. Nail the back edge of each sheet with tin-capped, galvanized, barbed roofing nails spaced 12" on center. Laps shall be mopped with hot [coal tar pitch] [asphalt]. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.

(6b) Over the wood roof deck or sheathing paper lay two (2) plies (lapped half) of 45 lbs. per square prepared asphalt roofing having one side coated. Lay coated side down. Nail the back edge of each sheet with tin-capped, galvanized, barbed roofing nails spaced 12" on center. All laps shall be mopped with hot asphalt. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to the laying of insulation.

(6c) Wrap the vaporproofing course around edge and mop back 6" on top of insulation at walls, skylight curbs and under monitor skylight sash.

(7) APPLICATION

Mop the exposed vaporproofing felt liberally with hot [coal tar pitch] [asphalt]. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board firmly in the bituminous mopping.

NOTE: For inclines exceeding 3" per ft., use steep roofing pitch or steep roofing asphalt and supplementary nailing.

(7a) TWO LAYER INSULATION—Mop exposed surface of first layer liberally with hot [coal tar pitch] [asphalt]. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board of second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

APPLICATION C—Over Concrete, Gypsum and Unit Tile

Use Clauses (1), (2), and (3b) or (3b1).

(8) APPLICATION

(8a) PRIMING THE DECK—Prime the deck with asphalt primer.

NOTE: Include priming if asphalt mopping and asphalt felt are used for the vaporproofing course. If pitch and tarred felt are used, no primer is necessary. Use a liberal coating of waterproof primer over gypsum decks.

NOTE: A seal course is recommended for protection against elements and against moisture of fresh monolithic concrete.

NOTE: When high humidities prevail use vaporproofing course.

(8b) VAPORPROOFING COURSE—Mop entire roof area with a coat of [coal tar pitch] [hot asphalt]. Over the mopping, while hot, lay two (2) plies (lapped half) of 15-lb. saturated roofing felt [tarred] [asphalt] and thoroughly coat between laps with hot bitumen. Wrap vaporproofing course around edges of insulation and mop back 6" at walls, skylight curbs, and under monitor skylight sash. Do not mop over this membrane until just prior to laying insulation.

NOTE: On unit tile construction keep mopping back 4" from joints.

(8c) MOPPING THE DECK—[Mop the roof area] [vaporproofing course] with a coat of hot [coal tar pitch] [asphalt]. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board firmly in the bituminous mopping.

NOTE: If the deck is monolithic construction (concrete, poured gypsum), the mopping shall be continuous. On precast units (book tile, precast gypsum concrete), without vaporproofing course, coat the entire surface with a light and uniform mopping of asphalt; if coal tar pitch is used, spot or strip mop the individual units, keeping mopping back 4" from joints. Mop tile so as to prevent drip-ping.

NOTE: On steep decks, where incline exceeds 3" per foot, embed wood nailing strips (not to exceed 3' on center) in the surface of the deck parallel to slope of roof.

(8d) TWO LAYER INSULATION.

NOTE: Same as paragraph (7a) under Application B.

APPLICATION D—Over Steel Roof Decks

Use Clauses (1), (2) and (3c).

(9) PREPARATION

Mop the entire roof area with a coat of hot asphalt and lay one ply of 15-lb. saturated felt, lapping edges 2".

NOTE: If vaporproofing course is to be used include (8b) above. Use hot asphalt only for application to deck.

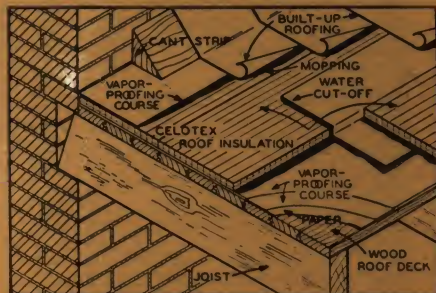
(10) APPLICATION

Mop the [deck] [vaporproofing course] with a liberal coat of hot asphalt. Only sufficient area to completely embed each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board firmly.

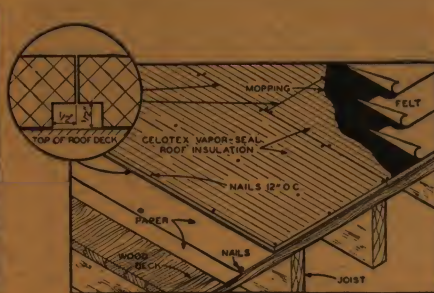
NOTE: Pitch should not be used for bonding felts or insulation to steel decks.

(10a) TWO LAYER INSULATION—Mop exposed surface of first layer liberally with hot asphalt. Only sufficient area to provide complete embedment of each Celotex board shall be mopped at a time. Embed each board of second layer firmly in the bituminous mopping.

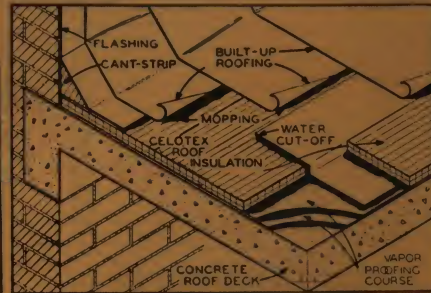
(10b) FOR STEEP STEEL DECKS—In addition to the mopping, each Celotex board shall be secured to the steel deck, along the top, with three (3) bolts, metal darts, sheet metal screws or other effective device (to be furnished by the deck manufacturer).



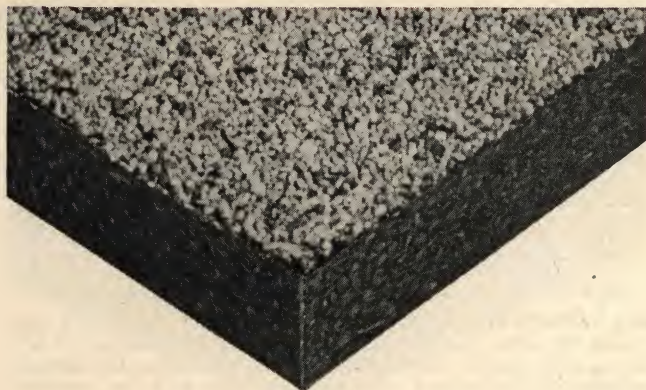
Celotex Roof Insulation with vaporproofing over wood deck



Celotex Vapor-Seal Roof Insulation over wood deck



Celotex Roof Insulation over concrete with vaporproofing course



DESCRIPTION

Celo-Siding* is a granule surface siding made with a core of genuine Celotex cane fibre structural insulation board. The core is coated on all sides and edges with an asphalt compound. An additional coating of extra high-grade asphalt is applied to the exterior-surface side, into which crushed mineral granules are firmly pressed, presenting a durable, attractive exterior finish. The bracing strength of Celo-Siding is similar to that of Celotex Sheathing and exceeds that of horizontal wood sheathing.

*CELO-SIDING is a Registered Trade Mark identifying a granule-surfaced insulating siding manufactured by The Celotex Corporation.

A MULTI-FUNCTION MATERIAL—Celo-Siding provides structurally strong sheathing, effective insulation, and weather resistant exterior finish—all in one material, all in one application.

Celo-Siding is especially suited for low-cost housing projects, warehouses, factories, farm buildings, and many other types of construction where its insulation value (2½ times that of Yellow Pine) assures greater comfort and fuel savings—yet where cost must be held to a minimum.

EASILY APPLIED—This lightweight, structurally strong siding can be applied by any carpenter. No new or special technique is required. The T. and G. material is applied horizontally across wood studs spaced 16" or 24" o.c. or vertically on wood studs spaced 24" o.c. The 4'-0" widths may be applied horizontally or vertically to framing 16" and 24". A caulking compound is used to seal all joints.

THICKNESSES, COLORS, SIZES—Celo-Siding is ⅞" and ⅝" thick. Furnished in three colors: Buff, Green and Shell Gray.

(a) ⅞" Celo-Siding (big board)—4' x 8' or 10', square edges.

(b) ⅞" Celo-Siding (center matched)—2' x 8'. Long edges T. and G. Short edges square.

(c) ⅝" Celo-Siding (big board)—Size 4' x 8' only. Square edges.

CELOTEX Rock Wool

Celotex Rock Wool Products are produced from fire-proof mineral materials. They meet Federal Specification HH-1-521B for their particular types of material.

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY—Celotex Rock Wool insulation has an average thermal conductivity of .27 B.t.u. per square foot, per hour, per one inch thickness, per degree difference in temperature.

TYPES

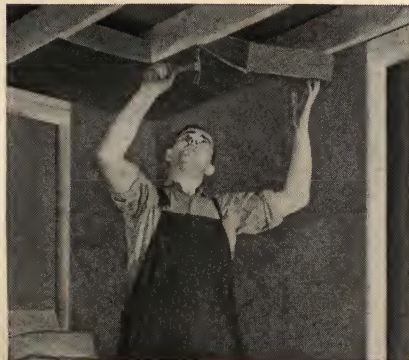
Rock Wool Batts—For fast, economical insulation of walls, ceilings, and floors. Easy-to-handle size speeds installation and eliminates waste. Full-thick and semi-thick. 15" x 24" and 15" x 48". Batts are

faced one side with a vaporproof paper flanged on the long sides for nailing to framing. Batts should be installed with the vapor barrier on the warm side.

Hand Pouring Type Rock Wool—Specially processed into pellets properly sized for hand pouring into open attic floors and other areas. Packed in 40-lb. bags.

Loose Rock Wool—Loose wool is the basic material from which all other rock wool products, through additional processing or fabrication, are produced. It is also occasionally used as a hand packing material.

Granulated Rock Wool—Granulated Rock Wool is made of loosely formed pellets used for blown-in insulation, particularly in existing buildings.



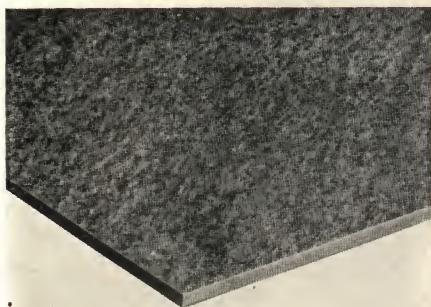
Batts are easily handled



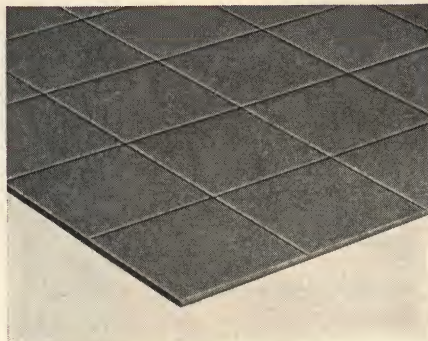
Hand Pouring type pours into place



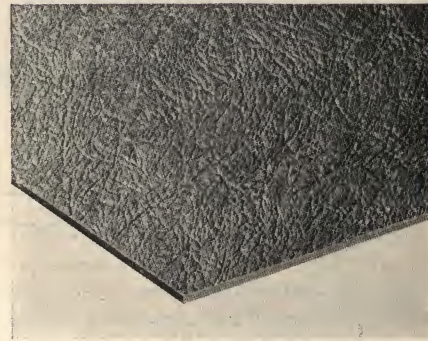
Blown-in Celotex Rock Wool



Regular Hard Board



Hard Board Tile (Tempered)



Leather-grain Hard Board (Tempered)

DESCRIPTION

Celotex Hard Board Products are rigid, hard, grainless, moisture-resistant wood-fibre boards. Low in insulation value, but tough and highly resistant to abrasion, they are designed for use as wall paneling, wainscoting, partitions, table-tops, counters, shelving, etc. They may also be cut on the job into attractive border overlays, friezes, and ornaments. Hard Board can be sawed, cut, or drilled with standard woodworking tools.

TYPES

REGULAR HARD BOARD—Natural brown finish. Face surface is smooth; back has canvas-like texture.

TEMPERED HARD BOARD—Made by treating Regular Hard Board to a tempering process by which it is impregnated with a special tempering compound in the manufacturing operation. Natural brown finish.

BLACK TEMPERED—Permanent, clear-through black finish.

HARD BOARD TILE (TEMPERED)—Has 4 in. square scored tile pattern. Natural brown finish; smooth back.

LEATHER-GRAIN HARD BOARD (TEMPERED)—A novel finish simulating Spanish-grained leather. Is attractive in its natural rich brown color, or when glazed for antique finish, or when painted in solid colors.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Celotex Hard Board Products may be easily and rapidly applied to wood framing, furring, and continuous wood or sound plaster.

FOR APPLICATION TO WOOD BASES—Use 1 1/4 in. finishing nails spaced approx. 6 in. apart to intermediate bearing. Along all joints, space nails 4 in. apart and approx. 1/4 in. in from the edges.

FOR APPLICATION TO SOUND PLASTER BASES—Coat entire back of Celotex Hard Board Products with Celotex Light Body Adhesive. Immediately after spreading the adhesive the board should be placed into position, pressing and tapping the entire surface firmly in place. After application the boards should be braced or supported overnight to insure solid contact. Where possible it is desirable to use nails in addition to the adhesive application and the nails should be countersunk and touched up with plastic wood prior to finishing the board.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—Hard Board Products in natural finish require no further decoration. If desired, oil or varnish paints, lacquers, or water paints may be applied. Preliminary priming is necessary when oil or varnish paints or lacquers are to be applied, but no priming is required for application of water paints.

A two-tone glazed finish may be applied to Leather-grain Hard Board by applying an undercoater or lacquer sealer followed by flat paint, enamel or lacquer. The third coat shall be glazing liquid with pigment added. When wiping off the excess glazing liquid, a portion remains in the depressions to secure a two-tone effect.

Detailed application specifications and instructions are available from The Celotex Corporation.

CELOTEX DECORATED PANELS

Colorful, plastic-coated tempered hardboard interior panels for quick, economical new construction or remodeling. The smooth, glossy, wear-resistant surface is permanently fused to the hard board base through controlled high-temperature baking processes. It does not chip or peel, and is resistant to heat, cold, moisture, grease, ordinary acids and alkalis.

Celotex Decorated Panels provide beautiful, sanitary, easily-cleaned walls and ceilings for homes and business establishments.

TYPES

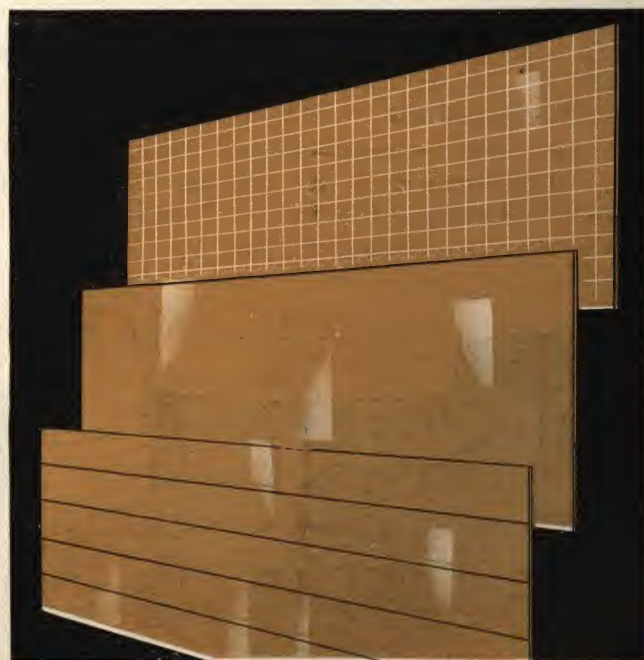
Tile (scored 4 in. squares), **Plain**, and **Streamline** (parallel score lines 8 in. apart).

COLORS—Peach, Ivory, Light Green, Light Blue, and White. Contrasting score lines. (Other colors available on special order).

SIZES—4 ft. wide x 5/8 in. thick x various lengths.

ACCESSORIES—Celotex accessories include metal mouldings for edges, corners, dividers, and channels around bathtubs and other fixtures; hard board cap, base, and mullion mouldings; waterproof cement, joint filler, and touch-up enamel.

For complete application instructions write The Celotex Corporation.



Celotex Decorated Panels

CELOTEX Asphalt Roofing Products

CELOTEX TRIPLE-SEALED SHINGLES

Description—Made of heavy felts, saturated and triple-sealed with finest asphalts and surfaced with colorful mineral granules.

TYPES

210 Lb. Thick Butt Shingle—A three-in-line strip shingle with extra thickness in exposed portion.

Size—12" x 36" Headlap—2" Exposure—5"
Slabs per sq.—80 Bundles per sq.—3 Approx. wt. per sq.—210 lbs.
Plain Finish—Spanish Red, Evergreen, Blue Black
Grained Finish—Red, Slate, Blue, and Brown Blends

250 Lb. Giant Thick Butt Shingle—An extra heavy, extra durable thick butt three-in-line shingle.

Size—12" x 36" Headlap—2" Exposure—5"
Slabs per sq.—80 Bundles per sq.—3 Approx. wt. per sq.—250 lbs.
Plain Finish—Blue Black
Grained Finish—Green, Slate, and Red Blends

3-Tab Hexagon Shingle—A popular strip shingle for both re-roofing and lower cost new construction.

Size—11 1/3" x 36" Headlap—2" Exposure—4 2/3"
Slabs per sq.—86 Bundles per sq.—2 Approx. wt. per sq.—167 lbs.
Plain Finish—Evergreen and Blue Black
Grained Finish—Green, Red, and Blue Blends

CELOTEX TRIPLE-SEALED ROLL ROOFING

Description—Tough, waterproof, easily-applied roofing that gives lasting protection and attractive appearance at low cost.

TYPES

DIAMOND POINT ROLL ROOFING—32" x 48'. 2 strips per roll. 128 sq. ft. per roll. Approx. wt. 105 lbs. per roll. Colors—Evergreen, Blue Black, Red Blend, Green Blend.

90 LB. MINERAL SURFACE ROLL ROOFING—36" x 36'. 108 sq. ft. per roll. Colors—Spanish Red, Evergreen, Blue Black, Red Blend, Green Blend.

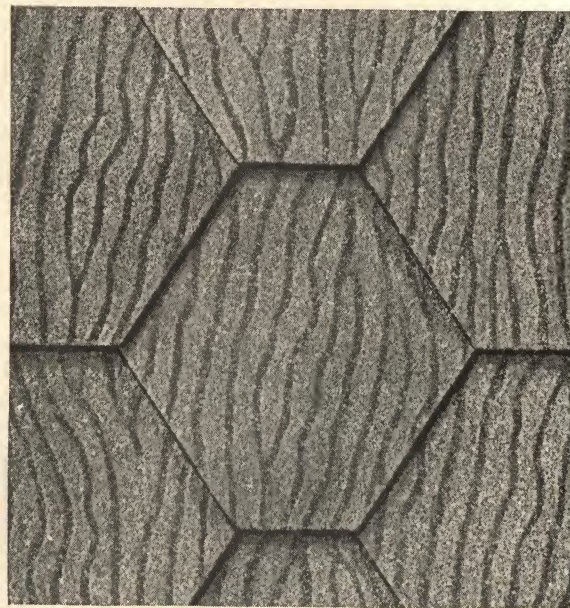
SMOOTH SURFACE ROLL ROOFING—36" x 36'. 108 sq. ft. per roll. Mica surfaced. Weights—Medium 45 lbs.; Heavy, 55 lbs.; Extra Heavy, 65 lbs.

CELOTEX ROLL SIDING

Brick and Stone Patterns—16" x 41'. Comes in 1/2 square rolls. Weight approx. 50 lbs. per roll. The brick pattern comes in Red Blend and Buff Blend. The stone design simulates cut stone in a warm gray blend.



Celotex 210 lb. Thick Butt Shingles



Celotex 3-Tab Hexagonal Shingles



Celotex Roll Brick Siding



Celotex Roll Roofing

DESCRIPTION—Flexcell* Expansion Joint is a pre-moulded fibre joint of cellular nature, impregnated throughout with a durable asphaltic compound. It is used between slabs of concrete in highways, runways, floors, or any other large area where normal expansion and contraction must be compensated. It is made by scientifically treating genuine Celotex Cane Fibre Board with selected asphalt. The asphalt is carefully applied so that each springy fibre is coated without overloading the tiny air cells within the fibres.



USES—The normal uses are divided into two classes:

(1) Concrete slabs in paving work such as highways, streets, curbs and gutters, airport runways, service stations, drive-in markets, swimming pools, tennis courts, etc.

(2) Structures such as retaining walls, abutments, bridge piers, viaducts, loading platforms, machine bases, reinforced concrete buildings and similar uses where the need for expansion joint is dictated by the nature of the construction.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES—Like all Celotex cane fibre products, the base of Flexcell is manufactured under the Ferox Process (patented), an integral treatment which effectively protects the material against destruction by dry rot, fungus growth, and termites.

Impregnation—From 35 to 50 per cent by weight of asphalt is introduced into the fibres by the Flexcell process.

Compressibility—The material is compressible to 50 per cent of its original thickness under a pressure not exceeding 750 lbs. per sq. in. The normal elongation of a concrete slab exerts a force of less than this amount.

Resiliency—Tests show that Flexcell, after compression to 50 per cent, returns to 70 per cent or more of its original thickness. This factor of 70 per cent is usually included in basic specifications; whereas for the actual thickness of joint selected in proper construction, the recovery is between 92 and 99 per cent.

Non-extrusion—Flexcell is non-extruding because the air chambers retained within the board permit it to be compressed without being displaced. When compressed to half its original thickness, the extrusion will be less than 1/8".

Bonding Strength—The rough surface of Flexcell permits the concrete to grip and hold firmly to the Flexcell filler, thus providing a tight joint and anchoring it in position.

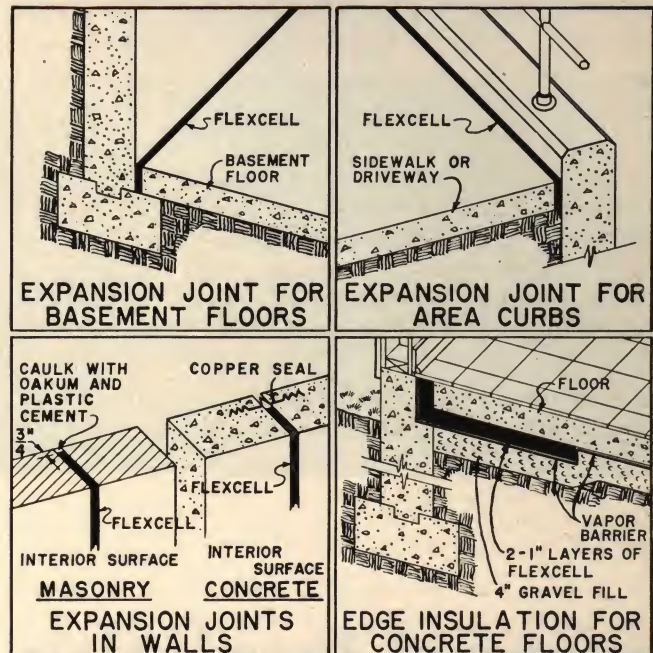
Ease of Handling—Flexcell is light in weight, easily handled at all temperatures. It does not become hard or brittle in cold weather, nor soft and sticky in hot weather. It is readily stored and holds its shape indefinitely.

Durability—Flexcell in use over a period of 15 years has shown no deterioration and no harmful effects from heat, moisture, freezing, and thawing.

SIZES AND THICKNESSES

Standard Size sheets 36" wide by 10' long in thicknesses of 1/4", 3/8", 1/2", 3/4", and 1". Necessary size of joint is cut from this sheet to fit job conditions. Other sheet sizes and rectangular strips are available on special order.

* FLEXCELL is a registered trade mark identifying a pre-moulded expansion fibre joint consisting of cane fibre and asphalt compound, manufactured by The Celotex Corporation.



TYPICAL USES OF FLEXCELL EXPANSION JOINT



Here the Flexcell Expansion Joint will remain non-extruding and provide a smooth and trouble-free road for years to come.

FLEXCELL COMPLIES WITH:

American Association of State Highway Officials Standard Specification M 59-42.
Federal Specification HH-F-334.
American Society for Testing Materials Tentative Revisions of Standard Specifications for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler D 544-41.
War Dept., U. S. Engineer's Office Spec. No. 3276.
Navy Dept., Bureau of Yards and Docks Spec. 4Yd, Item 1-10, II.
U. S. Veterans' Administration.
State Highway Department Specifications for Bituminous Fiber Expansion Joint for Use on State and Federal Aid Projects.

FLEXCELL* VIBRATION ISOLATION—Has the same properties and characteristics as Flexcell Expansion Joint. Used in 1" thickness, in varying number of layers, for isolating mechanical vibrations. The heavier the machine or vibration factor, the thicker the cushioning material required. The machine can be mounted on a rigid concrete base floated on Flexcell or Flexcell can be placed under legs or bearing surface of machine.

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